

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, February 17, 1981

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

I say to the Lord, Thou art my God; give ear to the voice of my supplications, O Lord.—Psalms 140: 6.

O God, we place before You the innermost thoughts and feelings of our hearts, asking that You would forgive our weakness of spirit and our failure to live as we know we should, even as we ask that You affirm those who speak the truth and act according to Your will. Encourage those, prophets among us, who see with clarity the needs of our time, to speak with conviction concerning the goals of a righteous and just society, that we, responding to their call, may do the works of peace and good will among people everywhere. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

TAX LOOPHOLES

(Mr. FORD of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I will introduce a tax reform package designed to reduce Government expenditures and to save the American taxpayers \$9.5 billion.

Each year loopholes in the tax code cost the taxpaying public close to \$200 billion. Many of these tax expenditures are designed to channel private capital into important areas; however the five areas of expenditure proposed for reduction in my bill are unnecessary and can be eliminated without any harm to—as President Reagan is fond of saying—the “truly needy.” These well-known loopholes and their potential savings are:

First, oil depletion allowance—a savings of \$2.2 billion;

Second, expensing oil drilling costs to save \$2.9 billion;

Third, foreign tax credits for oil—an unnecessary expenditure of \$700 million;

Fourth, repeal of DISC—a potential savings of \$2.3 billion; and

Fifth, elimination of lunch and entertainment deduction—a \$1.4 billion saving.

My tax proposals will save the Federal Treasury a total of \$9.5 billion. In view of the President's decision to decontrol oil and gas prices, these loopholes are no longer needed and should be eliminated. We must all bear the burden of reducing Government expenditures. This bill is designed to assure that those who can afford it most contribute their share. I plan to introduce this legislation tomorrow, and urge my colleagues to join me as original cosponsors.

HON. GERALD BOILEAU

(Mr. OBEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the death of a former Member. Gerry Boileau represented the Seventh Congressional District from 1930 to 1938. He had a distinguished career before, during, and after his congressional service.

His public service began in my hometown, Wausau, Wis., when, in 1923 he joined the district attorney's office after graduating from Marquette Law School. He was elected district attorney for Marathon County in 1926 and was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1930. He remained in Congress until 1938 and was reelected to Congress from 1934 on as a Progressive. He was recognized as the leader of the Progressive coalition in the House in those years.

In my judgment, Gerry Boileau was one of the great congressional representatives in Wisconsin history. He was a man of great personal conviction and courage. He is generally credited with having lost his election in 1938 because of the reciprocal trade agreements which affected Wisconsin's dairy industry. That undoubtedly played a role. But I have always believed the real reason Gerry Boileau lost that election was because he remained true to his conscience.

In 1938, just before World War II, the Spanish Civil War was raging. Gerry Boileau was an early opponent of fascism and signed a round robin letter in support of democratic Loyalist forces and in opposition to the Nazi-backed Francisco Franco in that civil war.

Although many Spanish Catholic priests were active in support of the Loyalists, as were many Americans who went to Spain to fight Europe's first war against fascism, the conserv-

ative Catholic hierarchy of that day in both Spain and the United States was in support of Franco despite his Fascist approach because of their fear of Marxists who were also opposed to Franco.

As the book, “Woodlot and Ballot Box, Marathon County in the Twentieth Century” said in describing Boileau's position:

He was fully aware of the Church's sympathy for Franco, but he regarded the question as a matter of principle.

One by one many Members of the House who originally had signed that letter bowed to political pressure and withdrew their names from it. But Boileau stood firm because of his belief in democracy and his clear understanding of the Nazi threat that was coming. “Woodlot and Ballot Box” described what happened then.

The Church, opposed to the communist-backed Loyalists, asked that Boileau remove his name from a letter congratulating the Spanish legislature for meeting in the midst of civil war. Boileau, firm in his support of the democratic forces in the Spanish conflict, refused to comply with the request from Father Kennedy of the Milwaukee Catholic Herald-Citizen. As a consequence, Kennedy and the paper came out against him, asserting that signers of the letter were in favor of the communists. This allegation was reprinted in the LaCrosse diocesan newspaper, setting off a flood of letters and calls from clergy and friends urging that he renounce his position. As a “believer in democracy,” Boileau refused to budge * * * but the political price was high.

I remember having a long conversation with Gerry Boileau just before I was elected to Congress in 1969. It was apparent in that conversation that he felt his refusal to budge on that issue played a major role in his defeat in 1938. That act of courage, confusion over farm policy and the opposition to Boileau by the old Townsend Clubs was enough to bring him down. Truly his career very easily could have been listed in John F. Kennedy's “Profiles in Courage.”

After leaving Congress in 1938 he went back to Wisconsin and practiced law. In 1942 he was elected circuit court judge and held that post until his retirement, after which he served as a reserve judge in Wisconsin.

Gerry Boileau was a Progressive in the finest sense of the word. He was a strong supporter of working people and farmers and the elderly. He was active in veterans' organizations. In his judicial years he served as chairman of the State board of circuit judges and as chairman of the State judicial council.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

● This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

He lived a full life. He provided his State and his Nation with distinguished and honorable public service. Both are better off today because of his service here.

I am inserting in the RECORD a copy of his obituary which appeared in his hometown newspaper, the Wausau Daily Herald. It describes in more detail the life and career of a great public servant:

**JUDGE GERALD BOILEAU
DIES IN MADISON AT 81**

Judge Gerald Boileau, 914 Grand Ave., Wausau, who presided over the 16th Judicial Circuit for more than 27 years and who served for eight years as U.S. Congressman from the Seventh District, died at the Veterans Hospital in Madison on Friday evening. He was 81 Jan. 15.

The jurist, who had also served as district attorney of Marathon County, had been in failing health for some time.

During his long term on the bench, Judge Boileau played a major role in the revision of the state's criminal code, serving as chairman of the advisory committee to the Legislature, which updated the criminal statutes.

He headed the committee which drew up uniform jury instructions in criminal cases. The same committee also drew up instructions to be delivered to defendants before they entered pleas of guilty before the court.

Judge Boileau's public life began in Wausau in 1923 when he went to work part-time in the district attorney's office shortly after graduation from Marquette University Law School. In 1926 he was elected district attorney, the first full-time district attorney in Marathon County and the first in Wisconsin outside Milwaukee County.

As a politician, Boileau always admitted to being a liberal. He ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1930 and won. He was only 30 years old at the time and was then the youngest man in the House.

There was a liberal bloc in Congress at that time, made up of Progressives, Farmer-Laborites and liberal Democrats. Judge Boileau who was re-elected on the Progressive ticket in 1934 was recognized as the floor leader of this progressive group, taking over from Fiorello La Guardia, who has left Congress to gain fame as mayor of New York City.

When regular Democrats and Republicans split along party lines, this Progressive bloc often held the balance of power. The names of Boileau and Tom Amille, a Progressive congressman from Madison, appear in history books covering that era in the nation's history.

In those earlier days the Democratic party in the district wasn't even considered. The voters just decided which Republican they wanted. However, with the coming to power of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democrats became active and in 1938 supported a candidate for Congress. This split the vote three ways, Republican, Progressive and Democrat, and it was Boileau's undoing.

He lost to Reid Murray, a cattle buyer from Ogdensburg. It was in the days of reciprocal trade agreements with Canada and Murray claimed they would hurt the dairy farmers. He carted a cow on the back of a truck labeled "Miss Reciprocity." The farmers apparently forgot about the Boileau Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was regarded as favorable to the dairy industry.

Boileau returned here and practiced law with Frank Loeffler, who had been his secretary while he served as congressman. Loeffler studied law and passed the bar examination while in Washington. In 1942 Boileau was elected to an unexpired term as Circuit Court judge, a post he held until his retirement. Loeffler was later elected district attorney and subsequently as county court judge.

When Judge Boileau reached retirement age in 1970, he did not retire. He served as a reserve judge and spent several years in Milwaukee and elsewhere presiding where needed.

Boileau, who was born in Woodruff, Jan. 15, 1900, left Minocqua High School to join the U.S. Army in World War I. He served with the American Expeditionary Forces in Battery D, 11th Field Artillery. After the Armistice he attended the AEF University in France and upon returning to the states he enrolled at Marquette, where he was one of the founders of the legal fraternity. He graduated in 1923.

He was married to Monica McKeon on Aug. 31, 1925, in Superior.

Boileau did not forget his comrades. While in Congress he introduced the Veterans of Foreign Wars national pension bill in 1935 and saw it passed. He was active through the years in the local, state and national VFW. He served as commander of Burns Post here, as state department judge advocate and as a member of the national legislative committee, the national rehabilitation committee and the national legal committee.

He was a leader among the Circuit Court judges in the state, serving as chairman of the State Board of Circuit Judges and as a member and chairman of the State Judicial Council. He belonged to many legal groups, among them the state committee of the National Association of State Trial Judges.

Always interested in youth movements, Boileau served as president of the Wausau Little League during its first two years and later as Little League Commissioner.

He was a 50-year member of the Wausau Elks Lodge and he attended St. James Catholic Church.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. at Brainerd Funeral Home and at 10 a.m. at St. James Catholic Church. The Rev. Anthony Fischer will officiate and burial will be in Restlawn Memorial Park. Friends may call from 4 to 9 p.m. on Monday at the funeral home, where there will be a combined parish and Knights of Columbus Bible vigil at 7:30 p.m.

Burns Post 388, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will hold military rites at the cemetery on Tuesday.

Survivors besides his wife include two daughters, Mrs. Nancy Nirchl, Saratoga, Calif., and Mrs. Mary Bailey, Washington, D.C.; a brother, Ernest, 500 Thomas St., Wausau; a sister, Mrs. Irene Elsen, California; and eight grandchildren.

**RECHANNELLING FEDERAL TAX
INCENTIVES**

(Mr. SEIBERLING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced three bills to re-channel Federal tax incentives in such a way as to promote economic revital-

ization without just scattering tax cuts and tax incentives indiscriminately. A description of each bill will be in the Extensions of Remarks.

During the recess, there were a number of excellent articles in the press on the economic theories that are now in contention within the administration and between it and others. Walter Heller had a very excellent article in the Wall Street Journal for February 10, entitled, "Can We Afford the Costs of Kemp-Roth?" Heller argues that "super supply-siders" ignore commonsense and arithmetic showing that the jump in demand would be much bigger and faster than any conceivable jump in supply. He argues persuasively that the right lessons from the Kennedy tax cut experience would be: First, utilize the existing margin for tax cuts, first for carefully crafted and sharply focused incentives to capital formation and cost cutting; and second, after these are firmly in place and sufficient budget cuts have been actually achieved, use the resulting margin for broad personal tax cuts. The tax cuts in the bills I have introduced today are of the kind described in his phase 1.

Mr. Heller also points out that another such measure would be to reduce the social security payroll tax on employers and employees. This would, he notes, reduce business costs and price increases and increase workers take-home pay without wage increases. He recommends doing this by shifting the cost of medicare back to the general revenues. A bill—H.R. 1605—that I introduced earlier this year would effectuate that kind of proposal.

John Kenneth Galbraith also had one in the Washington Post for February 11, and I would like to read a portion of it.

He states:

The modern reliance on monetary policy is also rather precisely designed to punish these older industries. It acts against inflation by high interest rates and astringent credit and is effective only to the extent that it induces idle plant and recession. The high interest rates discourage investment; and when old plant is idle because of recession, new plant is not added. New plant is almost always more efficient than old.

Were one designing a system for suppressing productivity in the vulnerable parts of the economy one could not do better than to ask for the present emphasis on monetary policy.

The full text of the Walter Heller article follows these remarks:

CAN WE AFFORD THE COSTS OF KEMP-ROTH?

(By Walter W. Heller *)

Kemp-Roth tax cuts, depreciation speed-ups and a Reagan defense buildup would

* Mr. Heller is Regents' Professor of Economics at the University of Minnesota, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and a member of the Journal's Board of Contributors.

inject between \$150 billion and \$200 billion of purchasing power annually into the economy by 1983. How can the economy absorb that big an expansionary punch without aggravating our already intolerable inflation?

The search for ways to absorb, offset or minimize the inflationary impact leads us to explore (1) the capacity of the economy to accommodate big boosts in demand; (2) the likely supply-side contribution of the tax cuts to expansion of that capacity; (3) the role of the Federal Reserve in neutralizing the demand stimulus; (4) ways in which Congress could restructure tax cuts to enhance their favorable supply-side impacts on capital formation and costs, and (5) budget-cutting.

1. ECONOMIC SLACK

The first line of defense is the sluggish condition of the economy. With unemployment at 7.5%, factories operating under 80% of capacity, and demand weakening under the hammer-blows of high interest rates and rising taxes and oil prices, there is considerable slack in the economy and will be even more by summer. So the first stage of Kemp-Roth or its equivalent—especially if delayed until mid-year—would exert its force primarily by putting jobless workers and idle plants back to work.

Just as in the case of the Kennedy-Johnson tax cut in 1964, the higher demand unleashed by the tax cut would boost jobs, output, profits and investment—that is, make use of existing supply capacity—rather than boost prices and wages. So far so good, provided that the administration, Congress and the Fed are prepared to generate a brisk recovery even at a 12% inflation rate in contrast with a 1.2% inflation rate at the time of the Kennedy tax cut.

2. SUPPLY-SIDE RESPONSES

But even if existing supply capacity could handle the first stage of the Roth-Kemp tax rocket, what of the second and third stages? The all-out supply-siders would have us believe that big across-the-board personal tax cuts will unleash such torrents of work effort, savings, and investment that supply will expand to meet the new demands, and the tax cuts will largely pay for themselves.

Super supply-siders seem to be quite unfazed by the devastating evidence to the contrary. They even choose to ignore common sense and arithmetic showing that the jump in demand would be much bigger and faster than any conceivable jump in supply. It is widely accepted that tax cuts have a multiplier of about two on the demand side. That is, a \$30 billion tax cut rather quickly turns into about \$60 billion of additional demand for goods and services. But the effect on supply comes to only a few tenths of a percent, and that rather slowly.

After careful appraisal of the evidence, the Council of Economic Advisers in its January 1981 "Report," reflecting the view of most economists, concludes "that even under the most optimistic circumstances, a 10% reduction in [personal] tax rate would not induce enough additional work, saving, or investment to offset more than a fraction of the 2% increase in aggregate demand that would accompany the tax cut." The council is careful to differentiate specific investment-oriented business tax reductions that can have significantly greater supply-side effects than personal income tax cuts.

Relying on huge supply-side responses to Kemp-Roth tax cuts would be tantamount to bolting the door against inflation with a boiled carrot.

3. FEDERAL RESERVE POLICY

Chairman Volcker has made clear that Kemp-Roth tax cuts unmatched by spending cuts will get a frigid reception on Constitution Avenue. A tug-of-war between huge personal tax cuts and ever-tighter money would be unremitting bad news for the economy. Tight credit and high interest rates are already stifling business investment and housing. A new twisting of the monetary noose could strangle them. Easy fiscal policy and tight money policy are hardly the right prescription for resumed growth and reduced inflation in the 1980s.

4. RESTRUCTURING TAX CUTS

It seems particularly ironic that the administration, dedicated to furthering capital formation and curbing inflation, should be coming forward with massive personal tax cuts and only modest business tax cuts. Strangely enough, this reverses the approach taken in the Kennedy administration, which Mr. Kemp and other supply-siders say they are emulating.

The Kennedy supply-side initiatives came primarily in a series of sharply focused measures to stimulate investment and curb costs in 1961-62: (1) the investment tax credit, to this day the backbone of business tax incentives for growth; (2) liberalized depreciation guidelines; (3) reduction of long-term interest rates, and (4) the wage-price guideposts to help ensure that stimulative measures would not run off into price and wage inflation.

Once these supply-side measures (we called them "incentives for capital formation and economic growth without inflation") were in place, and the economy was still operating well below par, we followed through with the great tax cut of 1964. Good as it was for incentives, there were not then, and should not be now, any illusions about its primary purpose: It was designed to boost demand and make use of the existing (and expanding) supply capacity. That's precisely what it did.

If the current tax-cutters want to draw the right lesson from the Kennedy tax-cut experience, it would be this: Utilize the existing margin for tax cuts first and foremost for carefully crafted and sharply focused incentives to capital formation and cost-cutting. Then, after these are firmly in place and budget-cutting has moved from rhetoric to reality, use the further elbow room for broad-gauged personal tax cuts.

Apparently, the people agree. In a recent Harris poll, 55% of the respondents said that they thought big personal income tax cuts would be inflationary. At the same time, 63% said that they believed that special tax incentives to boost business investment would be healthy for the economy. A New York Stock Exchange survey showed that a large majority of respondents prepared to give President Reagan one, two, even three years to achieve his objectives in cutting the size of government and curbing inflation. So why the headlong, high-risk rush into huge personal tax cuts?

A more prudent course—one that would threaten less inflation and permit more deliberate action on budget cuts using a scalpel rather than a machete—would be to restructure the 1981 tax cut to put much more emphasis on tax incentives for investment and cost-cutting.

The surge of new entrants into the labor force in the 1970s has put labor markets "out of sync" with tight capital markets. So heavier emphasis on accelerated depreciation and more liberal investment tax cred-

its—both with a proven track record—should be the first order of tax business.

The second should be to lift some of the burden of increased payroll taxes off employers and employees. Part of the increase in hard-core inflation traces to the big boost in payroll tax costs this year. Shifting the costs of hospitalization insurance to the general revenues, where they belong, and cutting back the payroll tax rates would ease business cost and price increases. Doing the same thing for employees would increase take-home pay without wage increases. Both moves would be helpful in removing some of the cost-push pressure on inflation.

Finally, in structuring a tax cut that would facilitate economic recovery and curb inflation, I want to put in a brief plea for using tax cuts as incentives for compliance with a program of reasonable wage and price increases. Granted, this plea will fall on deaf ears. But unless some action is taken to couple fiscal and monetary restraint—which is vital to curbing inflation—with some type of wage-price restraint, we will be doomed to years of slack and slow growth in the economy.

5. BUDGET CUTTING

The budgetary and appropriations committees of Congress will be the residuary legatees of the President's anti-inflation and tax-cutting policy. That is, if economic slack, supply-side effects, monetary restraint and tax-cut restructuring don't provide adequate defenses against inflation, the responsibility for noninflationary expansion will fall on them.

This is not to say that the only purpose of spending cuts is to accommodate non-inflationary tax cuts. Clearly, as the Carter budget did and the Reagan revisions will emphasize, there are many areas of the budget where cuts are desirable and/or possible. The 1982 Carter budget and the Feb. 3 study of the Congressional Budget Office ("Reducing the Federal Budget: Strategies and Examples") lay out impressive menus of possible cuts.

How feasible these cuts are politically and operationally, and by what method—reconciliation process or otherwise—they could be achieved remains to be seen. But one thing seems clear: If the administration and Congress decide to go ahead with the full Kemp-Roth plan, other tax cuts and big defense boosts, the country will have to swallow the bitter medicine of gargantuan budget cuts or drum-tight money.

Soon, the nation will have to face this hard question: Can we afford the risks and costs of a full Kemp-Roth tax plan, or will the tax cuts have to be scaled back to stay within the bounds of economic logic, political reality and social justice? The answer is implicit in the question.

HOSTAGE AGREEMENTS VOID UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Mr. LEVITAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVITAS. Mr. Speaker, as we continue to rejoice in the safe return of the former American hostages, and as we reaffirm the congratulations and commendation to former President Carter and the members of his administration who were responsible for outstanding, patient, and successful ef-

forts in effecting the safe release of the former hostages, we should not lose sight of the fact that the so-called agreements with Iran which were entered into were entered into under duress caused by international criminal acts. Accordingly, the so-called agreements are void under international law and should not be carried out because, to do so, compounds the felonies that the barbarians in Iran committed against our former hostages and the seizure and destruction of our Embassy in Tehran.

I am pleased to note that the committees of both Houses now are undertaking an investigation into this matter. They will soon begin hearings on bills dealing with this issue including one I have introduced that would result in the renunciation of the most iniquitous portions of those so-called agreements, which, for example, prohibits the former hostages themselves from suing the Government of Iran for the damages they suffered resulting from Iran's violations of international law. My bill also calls for the punishment of criminals and reparations to the United States.

If President Reagan is the man I think he is, he ought to take these agreements and tear them up. If he does not, then there will be many people in this country and abroad who will question Mr. Reagan's toughness in dealing with violators of international law and decency.

Mr. Carter, under duress, effected the release of the hostages. That is good. But for Mr. Reagan to implement void agreements with shameful terms is without honor.

There is no honor in carrying out agreements with criminals made under duress because of uncivilized violations of international law by another government.

"STATE OF THE ECONOMY" MESSAGE

(Mr. ALEXANDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow evening President Reagan will address the Nation on the state of the Union. On previous occasions he has stated that "the Nation is in the worst economic mess since the Great Depression"; has called this his state of the economy message, and is expected to propose a remedy for inflation.

President Reagan's remarks will amplify upon his notion that the Federal budget should be balanced as a remedy to the economic ills that beset the Nation. Most Democrats overwhelmingly support this notion. However, it is important to recognize that this notion is not yet a strategy nor a policy. The President's address on the state of the Union will outline what

may become a strategy from which an economic policy can emerge. It is extremely important for Democrats to support this notion because the American people have demanded that President Reagan be given the opportunity to translate his philosophy into a workable plan.

American politics is a numbers game. And, with the landslide that swept Ronald Reagan into the office of President of the United States last November, he has won the right to test his tax and budget notions—views he has espoused during the last decade.

President Reagan is committed to lower taxes, less Government, a balanced budget, and a stronger military. I believe that it would be a fatal mistake for most Democrats to be perceived by the electorate as obstructing the goals of the President, because, after all, these are the goals embraced by the majority of our people.

With broad-based support among the American people, the President has the best opportunity of any President since World War II to right the fiscal wrongs that plague our Nation. And, Democrats should cooperate because Government is out of control. It would be politically disastrous for most Democrats if a lack of cooperation on our part can be made the blame for the failure of Ronald Reagan's programs to work as promised. If these notions, soon to become an economic policy, fail, they must do so on their own merit and not because of an obstructionist loyal opposition.

I look forward to participating in the formulation of an economic policy that accommodates the notions of the President.

GIVE IT TO THE MARINES AND PUT THEM IN THE PACIFIC

(Mr. WON PAT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, the controversy among the Joint Chiefs of Staff over just which theater commander should control the Rapid Deployment Force, which was organized by former President Carter to respond to trouble in distant spots like the Persian Gulf, has attracted the interest of a number of Members, including myself.

The old adage of too many cooks spoiling the soup is in my opinion very appropriate in this case. I think we saw a little of this in the aborted attempt to rescue the hostages from Iran last spring. I have always subscribed to the principle that no man can serve two masters, and in time of war there is absolutely no place for a split or fractured command.

Who, then, should command the Rapid Deployment Force? I say: "Give it to the Marines!" And I would go one

step further and say base them in the Pacific theater where they have forged some of their most glorious victories, not only in World War II, but in the Korean and Indochina conflicts.

I am not denigrating the Army or the Air Force in any way, but feel that they must prepare for a much more massive land-based mission in the European theater where they can combine with our NATO allies. When it comes to mounting an effective, swift-striking unit, with a successful history of amphibious and air assaults, the Marines, with their traditional esprit de corps, are our best bet.

Of course, I may be just a little biased toward the Marines and the Pacific because I saw firsthand what they did in the island-hopping campaign against heavily fortified and fierce Japanese resistance, especially on my home island of Guam in July of 1944.

Another factor which must be taken under consideration is who controls the land from which we would launch such a force. We are finding it increasingly difficult to establish military bases on foreign soil and we are having to pay dearly for those that we now have.

If, on the other hand, we made use of the Navy and Air Force bases we have on Guam, and develop the multi-service base that is on the drawing board for Tinian in the Northern Marianas, and arrange to lease land for another base in Palau, which is entering upon a period of free association with the United States, we would be free to do what we must do at far less expense and under our own flag.

The people of Guam and the Northern Marianas have always been extremely loyal to the United States and have exhibited great patriotism as witnessed by the fact that Guamanians suffered more casualties per capita in Korea and in Vietnam than any other State or territory of the United States. There is no shortage of recruits on Guam. All four services always make their quotas with some to spare.

So, I will cast my vote for the Marine Corps as the unit best suited to take over the Rapid Deployment Force, and I would stage them in the Pacific where they could monitor the Middle East trouble spots, the eastern front of the Soviet Union, and the always seething situation in Southeast Asia. Thank you.

□ 1215

COMMITTEE STAFFS CAN BE CUT

(Mr. COLLINS of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow night the President of

the United States will address Congress and he will be calling on the Nation for austerity as we all work toward balancing the budget.

We know that last year the national debt went up \$90 billion. What we are going to have to do in every way is to cut Government expenses so we can begin to end inflation.

Today, the House Administration Committee has started hearings on how the House can cut the size of our committee staffs. One of the first committees to be reviewed is the Foreign Affairs Committee. In 1975, their total staff was 26. Last year, it got up to 56.

We could make an encouraging example for America if they can cut the staff by 30.

Let us take the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee is meeting there today. I was so impressed with what Mr. Kilpatrick said in his syndicated news item about the Rules Committee staff. He said that when he came to Washington 30 years ago, the entire staff of the Rules Committee was three employees. In 1972, just 8 years ago, the entire staff under Chairman Collmer was a total of six. But today—today—that Rules Committee has a total of 45. I could not believe it. The Rules Committee has come from 6 to 45. Let us get the record straight.

What we are asking for is, let us just double the size of the Rules Committee from what it was 8 years ago and let it go to 15. Let us cut the Rules Committee by a total of 30.

Work on reducing your committee staff and save money, lower the inflation rate, and we will have a more efficient Congress.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO PROVIDE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT IN POTTSTOWN, PA.

(Mr. SCHULZE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide for the construction of a flood control project in Pottstown, Pa.

Pottstown is a community of 25,000 whose economic livelihood is endangered annually by the threat of the Schuylkill River Basin flooding. In June 1972, both the industrial and residential sections of Pottstown were devastated by a flood reaching 27 feet above the flood stage. Virtually everyone in this community was affected by this disaster. Hundreds were left homeless while industry sustained losses which have yet to be recovered. The 1972 flood was the worst to hit this community. Yet without a flood control project, Pottstown will continue to live in constant fear of future devastation.

The residents of Pottstown have rebuilt their community to the best of

their capability, drawing on their strength and courage to forge ahead. Efforts at the local level have been made to try and protect this community from future losses. However, these efforts could easily be eroded should another flood strike. More action needs to be taken which minimizes the potential risks of devastation for these people.

Mr. Speaker, I feel we should do our part in Congress to supplement the commendable effort of these citizens. Although they have accomplished much of their own volition, they should no longer be required to carry this burden alone. My bill acknowledges the severity of this crisis and enables the Corps of Engineers to provide the assistance so desperately needed in this town.

It is my sincere hope that Congress will see fit to act on this vitally needed legislation, thereby providing relief to the people of Pottstown. The citizens of this community deserve the opportunity to rebuild the economic structure without the constant fear of destruction.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

FEBRUARY 12, GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO DAY

(Mr. NELLIGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NELLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate one of the most important dates in Polish-American history—Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko Day, which we celebrate each year on February 12.

Students of American history will recall Thaddeus Kosciuszko. He was an 18th-century soldier and statesman. His strong belief that the cause of liberty and independence transcend international boundaries moved him to come to America, where he volunteered his services to the fledgling American Continental Army.

He distinguished himself in the battles of New York and Yorktown. Later, by a special act, Congress bestowed on Kosciuszko the full rights and privileges of American citizenship, and the rank of brigadier general—in recognition of his historic role in the American Revolution.

We in Pennsylvania's 11th District feel a special pride in General Kosciuszko's accomplishments. Nearly 30,000 of our citizens have ethnic roots buried deep in Polish soil. Our Polish-American brothers and sisters continue to abide by General Kosciuszko's foremost ideal—his commitment to the principle of international liberty. At a time when the world's attention is focused on Poland, I salute Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko on his day. In saluting him, I honor the memory of past generations of Polish Americans

and the accomplishments of my 11th District Polish-American neighbors and friends.

SALE OF ADDITIONAL FUEL TANKS AND BOMB RACKS TO SAUDI ARABIA SHOULD BE APPROVED

(Mr. DAVIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is in the interest of the United States and this Congress to approve the sale of additional fuel tank capacity and multiple bomb racks for the 60 F-15's the United States has sold to Saudi Arabia.

We must remain flexible and evenhanded in attempting to bring about a peace in the Middle East which benefits all parties equally.

Saudi Arabia has requested this additional equipment because of its defense needs in an increasingly turbulent military and diplomatic environment. Soviet troops are poised in Afghanistan; Iran and Iraq are at war; Syria and Jordan are engaged in a battle of words. Thus, American support of a stabilizing force of moderation in the Middle East is essential.

There is another reason for supporting the sale. France has recently concluded a \$3.4 billion arms deal with Saudi Arabia. Other nations stand ready to provide whatever equipment they can to Saudi Arabia and other Middle East nations. Thus, if the United States denies the sale, not only will another nation provide the equipment, but we effectively will lose any possible leverage with which to advance our policy objectives.

Finally, there is a political reason for supporting the sale of this additional equipment. The new President publicly has expressed a support of Israel in terms stronger than any President since Lyndon Johnson. To deny him an opportunity to implement his approach to a comprehensive and balanced Middle East strategy could well sacrifice the efforts the United States has made to this date.

RISE IN ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS: CAUSE FOR CONCERN

(Mr. LEWIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, sharp rises in anti-Semitic incidents in southern California and throughout the entire United States should sound an early warning signal in the Congress. The contemporary tensions of inflation, unemployment, and distrust of government are breeding grounds for a new

wave of scapegoat discrimination including flagrant anti-Semitism.

Just recently in the 37th District an attack was made on the Congregation Emanu El in San Bernardino—a rock was thrown through a window in the front entrance of the temple and two swastikas were spray painted on the entryway. As I learned of this incident, I could only feel a sense of shock and revulsion over such a senseless act occurring in our country. Indeed, the number of such episodes is on the rise across America. A report released by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith indicated there were 377 incidents of assaults and vandalism against Jews in 1980—up threefold from the cases recorded in 1979.

Such outbreaks are on the rise all over the world—France, Britain, West Germany, and Algeria have all experienced a wave of anti-Semitism. Although the recent incidents hardly compare with the virulence of anti-Jewish attitudes of the 1920's, the similarity in tone is frightening and disturbing. The bombing of the Rue Copernic synagogue in Paris last year caused an extensive discussion in France of the extent of anti-Semitism in that country. The results of a Louis Harris poll conducted after the incident are troubling: One Frenchman in 8 thinks there are too many Jews in France, while 1 in 10 feels a Jew is not "as French" as other citizens.

In the United States the actions taken by such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and Neo-Nazi's are a reflection of ignorance in the most extreme form. The Constitution and the Bill of Rights were designed to protect the individual right to freedoms of speech and religion and these documents specifically guarantee the separation of church and state. Perhaps there is a need to read the Bill of Rights again and reflect on the reasons our Founding Fathers were inspired to include them in the Constitution.

A recent editorial by the Christian Science Monitor succinctly states what must be done to curb anti-Semitism:

The criminal justice system must display a tough response to vandalism and violence. Since young people are often imitative—that is, inclined to repeat peer attitudes or acts—the media must be alert not to glamorize groups like the Ku Klux Klan that thrive on racial and religious bigotry. Schools and private organizations must help foster that climate of citizenship that recognizes the worth of all individuals. * * * But, at the same time, much of the corrective action must take place within the home. * * * Racial and religious harassment, not to mention underlying prejudices, have no place in civilized society.

Mr. Speaker, as we are about a new beginning, it is both appropriate and opportune for the Congress and the American people to recommit ourselves to the freedoms guaranteed in

the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

TAX CREDIT FOR HOME HEATING OIL EXPENDITURES

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, as we all are painfully aware, the cost of energy to the residential sector has been escalating at a staggering rate. With the recent decision to decontrol crude oil and its products, the beleaguered consumer has been subjected to outrageous and unwarranted price hikes by the oil companies of 8 to 10 cents per gallon for home heating oil. The cost of residual fuel oil used by the utilities to generate electricity has skyrocketed to such a degree that the fuel adjustment charge alone on Massachusetts residents is now greater than the basic electric bill.

Currently, there are approximately 14 million households in this country which use oil to heat the home. With the expense of this oil comprising a greater percentage of this Nation's disposable income, the urgency for legislation is apparent. Therefore, I am reintroducing my bill which offers a tax credit or rebate of 33½ percent of the resident's annual home heating oil expenditure. The maximum credit of \$400 would be reduced by 1 percent of the resident's income over \$20,000. This is similar to the measure I introduced last year and supported by more than 50 other Members.

Mr. Speaker, as the debate which preceded the passage of the windfall profits tax last year indicates, 25 percent of the net tax of \$13.5 billion in fiscal year 1981 and \$20 billion in fiscal year 1982 generated by this legislation is to be set aside for energy assistance to the consumer. Recycling of these oil company profits back to the consumer is the most obvious use of these billions of dollars in tax receipts. It represents hard-earned money which is rightfully the consumers to be returned.

As the 14 million homeowners across this country who depend upon home heating oil to serve their heating needs watch the price of this necessity rise as fast as the thermometer can fall in New England, it is obvious that there must be some form of relief for them. Otherwise, we will witness Middle America becoming an endangered species.

DUTIES AND LABELING REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO IRANIAN PISTACHIOS

(Mr. THOMAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to protect our Nation's pistachio farmers from unfair competition by the Iranian Government. This competitive advantage has been given the Iranians by our Government and the other industrial nations and I am determined to end this long-term problem.

Since the early 1970's, California farmers have made great sacrifices to develop their pistachio plantings. The risk and investment for this agriculture commodity is unusually great. These farmers do not receive any subsidy and must face the rigid competition of the Iranian Government. Since the OPEC oil embargo, the Iranian Government has subsidized every facet of its pistachio industry, even though their industry is at least 2,000 years old and considered developed.

Our Nation, with the 18 other industrial nations, afforded the Iranians the status of a developing nation for pistachio export purposes which provides preferential treatment for Iranian pistachios. I think this classification is unfair to our domestic pistachio producers.

My proposed remedy is not price supports, but rather the laying of ground rules for fair competition. The legislation I am introducing would provide for a 100-percent duty on Iranian pistachios, and require importers of Iranian pistachios to distinctly label their consumer packages as having come from Iran.

I hope you will join me in cosponsoring this timely and well-directed legislation.

PROVIDING FOR JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1981

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 69), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 69

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 18, 1981, at 9 o'clock post meridiem, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPENSATION OF MINORITY EMPLOYEE

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 71) relating to the compensation of a minority employee,

and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 71

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, the sixth minority employee authorized therein shall be the following named person, effective February 16, 1981, until otherwise ordered by the House, to wit: Tim Wyngaard, to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety-fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95-94.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tomorrow when the Houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor and the cooperation of all the Members is requested.

Members will remember that the first three rows are reserved for the Senate and will request all Members to adhere to the traditional middle aisle separation of parties during the joint session.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 4, rule I, the Chair desires to announce that the Speaker signed on Friday, February 6, 1981, the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1553. An act to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF HOUSE COMMISSION ON CONGRESSIONAL MAILING STANDARDS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5(b), Public Law 93-191, the Chair appoints as members of House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards the following Members of the House:

Mr. UDALL of Arizona, chairman; Mr. SOLARZ of New York; Mr. FORD of Michigan; Mr. DERWINSKI of Illinois;

Mr. QUILLEN of Tennessee; and Mr. LOTT of Mississippi.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 3(b), Public Law 96-317, as amended, the Chair appoints as members of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians the following Member on the part of the House: Mr. LUNGREN of California.

And the following members from private life: Mr. Arthur J. Goldberg, Marshall, Va.; Mr. Robert F. Drinan, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

DISTRICT HEATING

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, district heating is a form of community heating, produced through cogeneration, which uses the thermal energy byproduct of fuel burned to generate electricity. This thermal byproduct, usually in the form of hot water or steam, is dispersed through a piping network connecting buildings and residences. It is used to heat water, provide heat, and fulfill process steam needs.

District heating can achieve 85 to 90 percent fuel efficiency and such systems can be cost effective in 48 States. By comparison, kinetic energy derived from an electric turbine uses only 30 percent of the energy potential of a conventional fuel burn. District heating harnesses the remaining byproduct which would otherwise be released into the atmosphere or waterways.

I will again in this Congress introduce a bill to provide feasibility study grants and construction loans for cities considering installing new or re-vamping existing district heating systems.

I commend to my colleagues the following article by Neal R. Peirce from the February 1, 1981, Minneapolis Tribune which further explains the benefits and simple genius behind district heating:

(From the Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 1, 1981)

DISTRICT HEATING: OLD, PROVEN, SIMPLE
(By Neal R. Peirce)

WASHINGTON.—Here is a perfect example of how the Reagan administration could curb wasteful, inflationary government spending, assure a more stable U.S. energy future and channel more investment and jobs into hard-pressed urban centers.

Step One: Follow the counsel of Office of Management and Budget Director Dave Stockman and "throttle back" on the incredibly expensive synthetic-fuels subsidy program. Congress last year authorized syn-

fuels development at an initial \$20 billion, with a suggestion of \$68 billion more later.

Second, the administration could encourage, with minimal federal money, a proven, century-old technology called district heating—a method that could eventually provide low-cost heat and hot water and cooling to the vast majority of America's homes and businesses.

National support for synfuels is extraordinarily thin. Westerners rightfully fear coal and oil-shale exploitation that would pollute their air, tax scarce water supplies and trigger growth of energy boom towns for which they would have to provide most of the expensive new public facilities. Easterners foresee a massive diversion of scarce capital out of their economically pressed region. Environmentalists bemoan a program that would inject cancer-causing chemicals into the atmosphere. Stockman last year characterized synfuels as a "multi-billion-dollar program [that] would not appreciably ease our energy problems."

District heating, by contrast, had an old-style American entrepreneurial birth 104 years ago when an inventive Lockport, N.Y., tinkerer named Birdsill Holly decided that it would be a smart, economic idea to produce steam that could do double duty—to heat buildings and run the pumps of fire engines. So he built a boiler in his basement, ran steam pipes across his neighbors' lawns to the fire station and down Chestnut Street to nearby homes.

District heating flowered for a few decades in America, to a peak of about 150 systems in 1909. Then it tapered off as oil and gas for individual buildings became cheap and plentiful. Its remnants may be found today on college campuses and military bases and in a handful of aging city steam systems.

But Europeans, we are now reminded by the Council for International Urban Liaison, took district heating seriously. It now supplies one-third of all space- and water-heating needs in Scandinavia. The Soviet Union has 67 times our installed district-heating capacity. Most modern systems employ hot water, a system now considered more economical, practical and safer than steam.

Today, by various scientific estimates, 50 to 90 percent of U.S. heating and hot-water needs, plus considerable air conditioning, could be satisfied by district heating. Immense investments in water pipes would be required to hook up the country's homes and businesses. But the costs would be a fraction of the trillion-dollar-plus capital demands of a full-scale synfuels development.

"If you add up the total amount of waste energy produced by all the electric power plants in the country," says Damascus, Md., district-heating expert Theodore Taylor, "there's more than enough waste energy to heat the entire United States." The reason: The kinetic energy derived from an electric turbine represents only 30 percent of the energy potential of a conventional fuel burn. The remaining energy is released as steam or hot water. Yet if recaptured in pipes, in the process called cogeneration, 85- to 90-percent efficiency of the fuel is achieved. And hot water can be economically transported for distances of up to 20 miles.

Cities or suburbs could build their own power plants to burn coal or garbage and transfer the hot water produced by pipelines to their residents. Homes and businesses could use the hot water in lieu of hot-water heaters, and also circulate it through

radiators for heating, or through radiators with forced-air systems for the same effect. Nashville has a garbage-incineration plant that ingests everything from old newspapers to orange peels, burns it in furnaces that make steam, and uses the product to heat part of downtown in winter and to run a refrigerator compressor that makes chilled water and is circulated for summertime cooling.

As fossil fuels—oil, gas, coal—continue their inflationary spiral in coming years, district heating will become evermore economical. Mayor George Latimer counts on that cost equation (plus some federal aids) to propel forward a \$75-million district-heating plan for downtown St. Paul, a system that could eventually expand to the entire Twin Cities area at a total outlay of \$1 billion. Such investments seem astronomical, Latimer acknowledges, but not when one sees how much the area is now spending annually to import fossil fuels. (Minnegasco's energy center in downtown Minneapolis supplies district heating to several dozen major buildings; its lines were recently extended to the new domed stadium. Also, there is talk of tying NSP's Riverside plant, which produces waste heat, into the Minnegasco district heating system.)

District-heating systems could save the equivalent of 55 percent of the country's current oil imports by 2000, supporters say. Unlike synfuels, the technology is of a proven, "off the shelf" variety.

And since the systems would require thousands of semi- and low-skill jobs to build, they would create jobs for people where they live—in the cities—instead of creating intense demand for workers and scarce scientists to build questionable synfuel facilities in isolated Appalachian coal or Western oil-shale areas. Finally, claims Latimer, district heating would make older cities more economical, competitive places to live and do business: "It is the greatest gift a mayor could leave his people."

The Reagan administration, says Taylor, might publicize the advantages of district heating, enact some tax inducements, provide accurate information to cities on the systems—and then get out of the way and let the private sector build the systems without federal subsidies except for the poorest cities.

Such counsel should be music to the Reaganites' ears. Nor need district-heating systems simply serve cities, adds Taylor: Even rural areas with enough residences along a single road can construct economical systems. He suggests insulated, solar-heated ponds that can store 135-degree water in summertime for wintertime distribution with minimal temperature loss. Sweden already operates such systems—and they don't require a drop of oil.

□ 1230

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PERTAINING TO UNITED STATES-MEXICAN RELATIONS

(Mr. PEASE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

● Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, more and more Americans question the assumption underpinning our Nation's energy policies—that the world is running out of oil and that conservation and con-

version to alternate energy sources are the only recourse we have. I happen to be a fan of both conservation and alternate energy, but distrust is prevalent in the public mind. Many people have lost faith in their Government's willingness or ability to formulate a comprehensive energy policy that serves the national interest and not just the interests of the major oil companies and the utilities.

The American people have good reason to be skeptical. There is mounting evidence—from responsible scholars and skilled professionals—which contradicts official pronouncements that the world will run out of oil in the next few decades and that there is little we can do to affect the price manipulation of the OPEC cartel. In simple terms, many Americans are very unhappy with policies which appear to reflect greater concern for the well-being of oil and gas producers than for consumers. Moreover, they are tired of our Government acquiescing to OPEC's control over oil supplies and prices. Commonsense tells them that a major cause of inflation, if not the leading cause, is the steadily rising price of imported oil which is subject to the calculated designs and whims of the OPEC magnates.

The primary focus for our national energy policy should be to provide sufficient energy supplies at the lowest possible price to the U.S. consumer. A secondary focus should be to insulate a significant portion of our imports from international political upheavals such as we are currently witnessing in Iran.

To further both of these objectives, we ought—as a matter of policy—to do much more to increase the world's supply of petroleum products. The most likely sources for increasing supply are the lesser developed countries, particularly the non-OPEC developing countries like Mexico.

Last December, the General Accounting Office (GAO) released a detailed report I commissioned entitled "The Potential for Diversifying Oil Imports by Accelerating Worldwide Oil Exploration and Production." This report included the following noteworthy findings:

Most petroleum experts generally agree that about one trillion barrels of crude oil remain to be discovered—an amount roughly equal to that already discovered. Although a number of studies converge on the figure of two trillion barrels as the world's ultimate crude oil resource, each estimate is based on certain assumptions. Estimates of undiscovered reserves, therefore, are to be used with caution.

Oil company and Government geologists GAO interviewed said that the following areas outside the Middle East hold the most promise for future oil discoveries. (See ch. 4.)

The Arctic areas: The Beaufort Sea off Alaska and Canada, the Bering and Chukchi Sea areas off Alaska in which the U.S. Geological Survey recently made favorable seis-

mic findings, the Rift Basin off Newfoundland, East Greenland, and the northern basins of the Soviet Union.

Antarctica, which is largely unexplored. Mexico, which has great potential, the limits of which are still undetermined.

The North Sea, particularly the Norwegian sector above the 62d parallel.

China, which has the largest unexplored nonarctic continental shelf in the world.

Certain developing nations in Latin America and Africa, which have been only moderately explored.

Furthermore, Bernardo Grossling, a research scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey, compiled a study for the World Bank which estimated total global petroleum reserves as high as 6,000 billion barrels. This same study also found that the density of drilling in the developing nations is only 1 percent of the United States.

Clearly, it is in the non-OPEC developing countries like Mexico that we should devote more of our attention and energies to increasing the world's supply of oil and gas. The people of these countries and their governments have been more severely affected by the OPEC machinations, in many instances than we have.

It follows that some of these countries want to develop and sell their resources as a prelude to internal development. But they often lack the money and the technical expertise. We are in a particularly advantageous position to help on both counts.

Unfortunately, past Presidents have shown little interest in oil and gas development in non-OPEC countries. Mexico is a case in point. Consider the following facts:

Early in 1977 the CIA knew that Mexico possessed oil and gas reserves far in excess of earlier estimates, but it was late in 1978 that the Congress and the American people were told.

In 1977, Mexican authorities reached a tentative agreement with 6 American pipeline companies to sell more than 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day to the U.S. at \$2.60 per thousand cubic feet only to have the sale blocked in its final stages by the U.S. Department of Energy. Subsequently, in September of 1979 Mexico and the U.S. reached an agreement after much misunderstanding whereby we began receiving 300 million cubic feet per day of Mexican gas at \$3.62 per thousand cubic feet.

I do not frankly understand why previous Presidents have not taken full account of Mexico's potential as a major oil and gas exporting country. Again, in early January the GAO predicted that Mexico could become a major U.S. oil source by 1990. According to the GAO, oil imports from Mexico could triple during the next decade to the level of 1.8 million barrels per day—20 percent of our projected needs.

But it is not too late to chart a new course in United States-Mexican relations. Certainly a positive note was struck in the recent meeting between President Reagan and Mexican Presi-

dent Portillo. To further this end, I am reintroducing a concurrent resolution calling upon President Reagan to assign high priority to negotiating a framework for cooperation with Mexico on several common concerns, including terms for mutually beneficial development of Mexico's vast oil and gas reserves.

There are many compelling reasons why our Government should strive to develop a partnership with Mexico.

First, it is in our national interest to diversify our foreign oil and gas supplies and to reduce our dependency upon oil produced in OPEC countries. The fact that the price for a barrel of crude oil has gone from \$12.88 in 1977 to \$41 now is a fresh reminder that OPEC price manipulation is a major contributing cause of our inflation problem.

Second, our national security is undermined by too great a reliance on Middle East oil. Recent events in Iran underscore the limits of our control over events in this volatile region.

Third, increased oil and natural gas revenues could significantly help Mexico cope with such problems as overpopulation, poverty, and large-scale unemployment. The repercussions of these problems have a very real impact upon our own country, so we have an interest in helping Mexico find some solutions.

Fourth, we continue to run up major trade deficits month after month. The trade deficit reached \$13.5 billion for January-November 1980. If we buy more of our oil and gas from Mexico and assist in its development, it is very likely that Mexico will spend many of those dollars for American goods.

Finally, Mexico is the world's 11th most populous country with more than 65 million people. It represents one of America's most promising export markets for decades to come.

For far too long, at great expense to the American people, U.S. policymakers have assigned little importance to formulating policies to promote oil and gas exploration and development in non-OPEC countries. Hopefully, the discoveries in Mexico and a growing awareness of the oil possibilities elsewhere in the underdeveloped world will help expose the shortcomings of previous policy and will provide some stimulus for new approaches. We should start anew in our relations with Mexico and build from there.

Lest you think the potential for oil and gas development in non-OPEC developing countries is a fanciful illusion not worth pursuing, let me call your attention to an excerpt from an article entitled "Mexico: Emerging Oil Superpower?", by Lawrence Goldmuntz, former Assistant Director of Civil Technology in the Executive Office of the President, which appeared in the Wall Street Journal:

If the Mexican reserves—or any other reserve in a country that needs income—can be brought to production, OPEC's power to set oil prices would be decreased. Mexico, not presently an OPEC member, might follow OPEC pricing policies. Nevertheless, an increase in Mexico's production from one million to five million barrels per day would tend to destroy OPEC's cohesiveness. If enough reserves could be brought to production in the underdeveloped countries, the monopoly rents of OPEC might be reduced and oil prices might fall as much as \$4 per barrel. At today's import levels, this might save the U.S. as much as \$12 billion annually. This is a measure of the amount the U.S. might invest to develop resources in underdeveloped countries. Other industrialized countries that import major quantities of oil, such as Germany, France and Japan, should be as interested as the U.S. to make such an investment. ●

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
February 17, 1981.

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in the Rules of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope from The White House, received in the Clerk's Office at 5:10 p.m. on Friday, February 13, 1981 and said to contain a message from the President wherein he transmits the Fifth Special Message for Fiscal Year 1981 under the Impoundment and Control Act of 1974.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely,

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,
Clerk, House of Representatives.
By W. RAYMOND COLLEY,
Deputy Clerk.

FIFTH SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981 UNDER IMPOUNDMENT AND CONTROL ACT OF 1974—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 97-19)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Monday, February 16, 1981.)

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SUNIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include therein extraneous material on the subject of the special order speech today by the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLARZ).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE ELLA T. GRASSO, GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COTTER) is recognized for 60 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter, on the subject of the life, character, and public service of the late Honorable Ella T. Grasso, Governor of Connecticut.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the House officially of the passing of our former colleague and my good friend, Gov. Ella Grasso of Connecticut.

Ella and I both came to the House in 1971 and before that shared long service in Connecticut State government.

In her many roles—State representative, secretary of state, U.S. Representative from the Sixth Congressional District in Connecticut, and Governor of our State, Ella always did an outstanding job. The legacy of her dedicated service will be long remembered.

The death of Ella T. Grasso has left me, as it has left the entire State of Connecticut, and indeed our Nation, with a deep sense of personal loss. For me, I have lost a friend whom I admired and for whom I had the greatest affection and regard. Her warmth and her infectious spirit and decency will be missed by all of us.

Ella Grasso applied her own unique style of effective, vigorous, and buoyant leadership for decades at every level of government—in her beloved home of Windsor Locks, in the State of Connecticut, in the U.S. House of Representatives, and nationally in the Democratic Party.

Her accomplishments and her contributions to our State and Nation through public service touched nearly every facet of American life. And to each issue, and each concern she brought the same intense interest, the same enthusiasm, and the same extraordinary ability to make things happen.

Ella Grasso was a great stateswoman, and gifted politician, but above all, she was a humanitarian. She never forgot that the issues she dealt with were not mere abstractions, but the

expression of problems that affected everyday lives. And that, ultimately, was the root of Ella's greatness—she cared about people, she cared about them passionately, as individuals.

That passionate concern was the light that shined through every moment of Ella's life. And it is that light that I will miss now that Ella is gone.

Few people have ever combined the extraordinary qualities of heart, mind, and energy as did Ella Grasso—a heart filled with compassion, a mind fertile with ideas and solutions, and the energy and ability to translate her beliefs into a towering record of achievement.

I join with my colleagues in the House and the citizens of Connecticut in extending my deepest sympathy to her beloved husband, Tom, and to their children.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the touching eulogy her son, Jimmy, gave at her funeral.

Too often we forget that public figures have private lives and Jimmy's statement serves to highlight this fact.

TRIBUTE TO GOV. ELLA GRASSO

On behalf of my family, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all who have come to bid my mother her last farewell.

The lives of all of us gathered in this cathedral have been greatly enriched by the experience of knowing her. She touched us with a love that was special and enduring. It was a love of devotion and dedication to her people, a love which was reciprocated over and over again during the last few months of her life. Throughout her ordeal, she felt the warmth of that love, and it greatly comforted her.

I take this opportunity to express publicly my personal gratitude and that of my family to Governor O'Neill who has shown deep compassion for our grief and who, with great humility has taken on the arduous task of leading a state during such difficult times.

I want to thank the dedicated staff members, who unselfishly gave of themselves, constantly working beyond what was normally expected, who rarely received any public credit, yet who truly deserved so much.

I am taking this unusual step of paying tribute to my mother at her funeral because I am so proud and privileged to have had Ella Grasso as my mother. She gave to all of you what she gave to my sister, Susane, and me—a mother's gift of unselfish love, understanding, compassion, and tenderness. To all who knew and worked with her, to us, her family, who revered and worshipped her, she was a radiant ray of sunshine, whose warm and engaging smile cast a bright glow of love upon each day. And during the most difficult ordeal of her life, she thought only of her family and the affairs of her state.

My sister Susane and I wanted her to feel the tenacity and love of a daughter and son holding their mother until her last faint breath, which once gave us life—ceased. It goes without saying, that my sister and I both realized, no man other than our father, could have given of himself so unselfishly, to allow my mother to accomplish what no other woman had even at-

tempted. My father was more than a husband to her, as she often said, "he is my best friend."

It was a friendship nurtured as a young couple, joyously running along a summer beach, tempered as they trudged through a numbing blizzard, transmuted, holding his wife's hand on her death bed.

Because my mother knew the frailty of life, she tried to instill in all of us her vigor for life, her indomitable spirit. A poster, brought in by one of her nurses, paraphrased this outlook on life. In the words of Tennyson, "arise, go forth and conquer."

Now that she is gone, those of us who remain are morally committed to carry on the ideals and principles for which she lived and died.

In closing, I would like to share with you, a few phrases from a letter written by my mother some time ago, in which she expressed a desire to have mentioned at her funeral the following:

In my house there is a motto which says: "Bloom where you are planted, that is Windsor locks, which is my strength and life."

It is fitting that my mother's last public words be echoed once more now, upon her final farewell and journey from us:

"I love you, I love you all."

Mr. Speaker, I will at this point insert several articles and editorials on Governor Grasso. The articles are by Nancy Lewinsohn, the Governor's long-time aide, and editor Joe Owens of the Bridgeport Post. These efforts indicate the depth of the feeling on the part of the people in Connecticut for our former beloved Governor.

ELLA WAS A SPIRITED WOMAN

(By Nancy Lewinsohn)

A few months after Ella T. Grasso announced her candidacy for governor, she was walking from her congressional office to the Capitol for an afternoon session of the House of Representatives. A tall, lanky bachelor colleague was flirting with a young blonde at the foot of the stairs.

Ella rushed to the congressman's side, linked arms and pulled him away, trilling, "Charlie, dear, I'm sorry to be late. I hope you didn't worry."

The congressman was dumbfounded, and by the time he recovered, he was climbing the stairs to the Hall of the House.

"You did not act very gubernatorial, Ella," he growled, and they chuckled together as they climbed.

Ella enjoyed her prankishness, there was no doubt about that. It was a joyful element in a rich, complex medley of pronounced qualities and talents unique to this special person. She was an original.

Indeed, she was witty and whimsical, taming the feistiest university audience with humor light and kindly meant; but she could also frost a tough foe with the turn of a phrase, if not a single steely glance.

She was a compassionate friend, paying a state employee's insurance premium in hard times, and giving legislators far from home bad weather hospitality, with milk and cookies waiting on the night stand; but she could also carry disagreement from friendly encounter to silent challenge.

She was a gentle presence that entered a room quietly and was felt; and she was wonderfully hearty.

Personally, she hurt easily and punished herself unmercifully, working ungodly hours. She shunned vacations, relaxing

seldom, but sometimes she did so by trying to beat Sherlock Holmes to the solution of a crime.

A most valuable political attribute came naturally to Ella Grasso. Herself a blend of different cultures and influences, she related spontaneously to all people at their own level. It was not difficult for her to move easily among seniors and small children, welfare mothers, national leaders, businessmen and workers all in a single day. At least partially responsible was her natural warmth that radiated, gathering people to her.

From all over the state they came to talk; they also called or caught up with her on the campaign trail. Because she listened they told her their problems and they asked her counsel. Instinctively they regarded her as their friend.

She said that being a woman was neither an advantage nor a disadvantage to her political career. Her strong inclination to mother, to protect, however, certainly shaped her style. Just as she fretted about those around her—whether we were too fat or too thin, and if single, whether or not friends were fit companions—so in the greater arena she gave government a decidedly personal stamp.

The people of Connecticut were her flock. She told groups of schoolchildren that to know what government needs to do to help people you must know about their lives—their problems, where they are and where they want to go. She was always discovering.

Through a vast, sometimes changing network of informants, some political and others not, she personally kept in touch with life throughout the state. It was perhaps unnerving, but not unusual, for a troubled stranger to receive an early morning call from the governor asking how she could help.

Ella Grasso had a keen, creative, agile mind. Her facility for expression was rare. She could dart from topic to topic, often speaking cryptic phrases that were baffling to those who had not mastered her vocal shorthand. When she put pen to paper we watched in amazement as her hand flew across the paper, a virtual torrent of words tumbling into perfect sentences marked by a personal flair.

Publicly she commanded a situation by fitting her demeanor to the requirements at hand. She spoke eloquently without a text. Her prose could be simple, folksy, pithy remarks, or loftier thoughts delivered with the rounded vowels and higher pitch of what we called her Mount Holyoke voice. It was always enriching to hear her call on a vast growing store of quotes, often favorite passages from Shakespeare, Frost and St. Vincent Millay. Frequently, she drew on the wise comment of John M. Bailey and other political greats.

Our governor was a spirited woman, tenacious, vibrant, courageous and strong. A whirlwind of energy, she energized those around her, family, staff and friends.

She was highly competitive, and in the political arena she relished a good fight and a conquest. When she believed she was right she stood her ground.

Nowhere, however, could she have shown her mettle more clearly than in her final battle with illness. To fight and lose the hardest fight of all in the public eye and maintain a quiet dignity throughout—that was truly gubernatorial.

I knew Ella Grasso as congresswoman, governor and friend. We used to talk at

great length. We joked and gossiped and laughed. We discussed important issues and other meaningful things. Sometimes we disagreed, now and then tempestuously; but never finally—always there was to be another round, another chance to match wits and exchange ideas.

Now that comforting thought is gone.

The first full realization of this loss came when she called me not so long ago. We chatted briefly but warmly. Neither of us put into words what we both knew—that it was our unspoken farewell.

Goodbye, dear Governor.

ELLA'S LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

(By Joseph A. Owens)

Most fittingly, Gov. Ella T. Grasso's last public appearance was at the annual meeting of an organization she helped launch, whose members will always hold special affection for her.

It was a night of fun for the Hundred Club at La Renaissance in East Windsor. Larry Elgart's big band rocked the rafters with its rendition of "Hello Dolly" with the lyrics changed to "Hello Ella" as Connecticut's beloved governor marched into the hall, accompanied by Bridgeport businessman Bill Flynn, the retiring president, and Bob Lappin, the new head.

There was a constant stream of visitors to the head table, as men and women sought to personally greet the governor and a gentleman who directed the state from 1961 to 1971, former Gov. John N. Dempsey.

The crowd was happy because Ella and Dempsey spread joy wherever they went. And, in a departure from previous practice, another state officeholder, Secretary of the State Barbara B. Kennelly served as "mistress of ceremonies."

Though she was accustomed to speaking to large groups, running the show was a new experience for Barbara. Her husband, Jim, her mother, Mrs. John Bailey and her brother, John, smiled every time the MC looked to Flynn or Lappin for a cue.

Lappin announced the establishment of a \$5,000 scholarship in Ella's name for the son or daughter of a firefighter or police officer killed while on duty. To make the night complete, Ella was given a gold mantel clock and a scroll commemorating the occasion.

Dempsey was at his best. He turned the pages back to 1967 and a meeting in his office which led to the founding of the club which aids families of police officers and firefighters killed on duty. Among those present was Secretary of the State Ella Grasso. After listening to the proposal, Ella said to the governor, "If this club will help human beings, and I think it will; and if this club will help those in need, and I think it will; let's get it going."

With a big smile, Dempsey added, "Ella gave me some additional advice. 'Make sure you put up the first one hundred bucks!'"

Though she was tired and weakened by her illness, Ella was magnificent.

First she needed "Barbie" and expressed hope Kennelly would be "a toastmaster person for a long time."

The compassion Ella felt for people who had experienced misfortune was obvious. She spoke eloquently about those who give "a gift of self and a gift of love."

And paying tribute to her long-time friend, she revealed, "You know, I didn't spend all those years with John Dempsey for nothing. I learned a great deal from him, especially from his inimitable store of quotations. I'm sure he won't mind if I take a little liberty with one:

"The world has need of the best in you,
The world has need of the work you do,
The world has need of a helping hand,
The world has need of a friend who understands."

It welcomes the honest, the loyal, the true,

The world needs this Hundred Club and it looks to you."

There was a standing ovation for Ella. Everyone in the hall, some 650 people, knew that she was making a gallant attempt to conquer a disease that topples giants.

The date of the dinner was Nov. 6, 1980. Within a month, Ella T. Grasso resigned her governorship because she lacked the strength to serve.

Ella's last public speech was as good as any she ever made.

(Joseph A. Owens is editor of the editorial and opinion pages of the Post Publishing Co. newspapers.)

(From the Bridgeport Telegram, Feb. 6, 1981]

GOV. ELLA T. GRASSO—AN INSPIRATION

For as long as there is a state called Connecticut, the remarkable career of Ella Tambussi Grasso will be a source of inspiration.

Sentimentalists are rightly claiming that she was the American dream come true. We are among them.

The distinctive success of Governor Grasso was the result of hard work. Her quest for excellence as a student brought her scholarships to private schools where classmates were accustomed to a lifestyle enjoyed by the wealthy. Her immigrant parents, who settled in Windsor Locks—a mill town between Hartford and Springfield—had ample cause to be filled with pride when their daughter graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Mt. Holyoke College. That was only the beginning of the achievements this ambitious woman would attain.

More with a sense of history than anything else, Governor Grasso often described herself as a "child of the Great Depression." She would recall, with a smile, that during the early years of their marriage, she and husband Tom operated a movie theater in the shoreline community of Old Lyme during the summer. There was need to supplement his income as an educator. "Every morning we hoped it would rain," she said more than once as she spoke of a bygone era that had left an indelible imprint on her mind.

In this current age of pretense, Ella T. Grasso was genuine. She was plain; she was real. Humor and sparkling conversation were prized by her. She walked with, and talked to, the mighty, but never lost the common touch because of the deep and abiding concern she harbored for the well-being of others. She was a woman of true compassion.

The cosmetics of politics and Ella T. Grasso were not compatible. During a campaign she sought the opportunity to meet and to talk to people. The result, she confidently believed, would take care of itself. Nine victories without a loss stand as a tribute to the philosophy which governed her policy.

It is history that she was the last protégé of the late Democratic State Chairman John M. Bailey. A quarter of a century ago he envisioned greatness for a young woman in the General Assembly, gifted with the ability to understand complex issues and offer sensible solutions.

The arrival of Ella T. Grasso at the top—her victorious gubernatorial effort in 1974—

was welcomed and invigorating. She had succeeded in a man's world. Her election to the governorship was national news, but the winner stoutly refused to see herself as a celebrity. Always, she wanted the people to think of her simply as, and call her, "Ella."

Politics is a rough profession. No one ever liked the give-and-take as much as Governor Grasso did. She crafted an administration that well served the best interests of the majority of the people. The example was set by the leader who carried out her duties conscientiously and most often cheerfully.

Humor was one of her hallmarks and she used it effectively on lawmakers and bureaucrats alike to get a job done. In the company of friends at lunch or dinner, Governor Grasso took special delight in recounting happenings, serious and otherwise, in a way which provoked laughter. The wrinkles in her cheeks were etched by thousands of smiles that reflected her inner joy.

The death of Governor Ella T. Grasso is an occasion for detailed reports about her ascendancy in public life, along with statements by countless high-ranking public figures and business leaders who honestly admired her skills, her character and her integrity. After all has been written and said, one fact will remain: Her stay in Connecticut was all too brief, though she lived here her entire life of 61 years.

Comfort can be taken in her legacy. Governor Ella T. Grasso willed to current and future generations a special gift. She provided a model of how public service can be an unselfish act of love for fellow human beings.

(From the Bridgeport Post, Feb. 6, 1981]

ELLA T. GRASSO

Governor Ella Tambussi Grasso was an extraordinary person.

A debilitating, wasting illness claimed her life yesterday, but only after she had courageously fought the ravages of cancer for 10 long, painful months.

During Governor Grasso's heroic battle, the people of Connecticut were united in the hope that a miracle would occur; that their prayers would be answered. It was almost mystical, this intense concern for the woman who had governed this state for six years. To men and women of all ages, and social stations, it was unbelievable that their vibrant leader would be touched by death.

Ella T. Grasso was an officeholder with style and grace. She had an indomitable will to succeed, once she was convinced the cause was fair and just.

All her life she confronted the odds and won. By never losing sight of the fact that she was the daughter of poor immigrants, she worked hard at every project she undertook. That accounted for a good measure of her success. But there was more. She had the rare ability to quickly perceive facts and draw logical conclusions. Often there was need for bravery, whether the contest involved Democratic politics, a governmental issue, the rights of others or the good of Connecticut and the nation.

Mrs. Grasso did not think it unusual in 1974 when she became the first woman to seek the governorship. "I believe that working for the people is the noblest profession, and I seek this office to serve the people."

The empathy between this native of Windsor Locks and the people was abundantly evident as she traveled about the state during the autumn days and nights of her first gubernatorial campaign. There was

a sense of anticipation. Voters were anxious for Election Day to come so they could pull the lever for the candidate they knew as "Ella."

Upon entering office, she inherited financial problems of a tremendous magnitude. Her inaugural address was a message of hope, of confidence and of challenge.

"The business of Connecticut can be conducted openly, compassionately and efficiently—with prudence and economy. It can; it must; and so it will," she declared in the magnificent Great Hall of the House in the Capitol. Twenty-one years earlier, in the same high-ceilinged, historic chamber she had taken the oath as a state representative.

There is no career in American history that parallels the course Mrs. Grasso traveled. While giving unstintingly of herself to public service, Mrs. Grasso remained the heart of the Grasso home. She took special interest in the work of her husband, Thomas, an educator, and raising their two children, Susane and James.

She lived by a code which embraced the highest moral laws and would withstand the test of any ethics or philosophies ever promulgated. That code orbited around her love of people. There was a personal attachment that was genuine and treasured by Ella.

To build a better state, she was convinced it was necessary for her to set the example. Until the state's finances were straightened out, she returned part of her salary, and insisted on frugality in her office and the Executive Residence. During the gasoline shortage in 1979, she commuted by bus between the Grasso summer home in Old Lyme and Hartford.

That was the indefatigable Ella, in her role of teacher, refusing to ask of others what she would not do herself. On the bus trips, as she did wherever she went, this warm-hearted woman introduced herself as Ella. That is how she wanted to be known. Titles meant little to her.

No one loved a challenge more than Ella. The blizzards early in the winter of 1978 pumped up her adrenalin and, much in the manner of a MacArthur or Patton in war, she was the general who, from a command post in the Hartford Armory, directed emergency measures.

Then in her typical fashion, the governor went aloft in a helicopter and viewed operations from the sky. In a rural area, people had etched a message in the snow: Ella Help! They knew their plea would be heeded.

When other natural disasters struck, this woman of strong spirit and boundless energy was on the scene, exhorting rescue squads to give their all. With that kind of inspirational leadership, how could they do less?

Governor Grasso, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, mastered the intricacies of politics, with the late Democratic Chairman John M. Bailey her tutor.

Connecticut is saddened by the death of Ella, a dynamic leader who showed us that old values will never wear out. Her explanation of why she entered public life is worthy of reflection: "Working for the people is the noblest profession of all."

Ella T. Grasso did Connecticut great honor.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. RATCHFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I applaud him for taking this special order so that those of us who are elected officials from the State of Connecticut may express our feelings about a great lady and a true friend, because indeed Connecticut has lost a great leader and I have lost a very close friend.

I first met Ella Grasso in 1962 when I was elected as State representative from the city of Danbury. Ella Grasso's office was an office that was open to all of us. Her office, that of secretary of state, was the heart, the spirit, and the intellect of the Democratic Party. She was the spokesman for the people. The "People Programs" were her special charge: education, mental health, mental retardation, and the arts. Her office was, as we called it, truly the "people's lobby."

At the same time, while she served so very, very well as secretary of state, she served for a number of years as chairman of the platform committee for her party, first at the State level and then at the national level. Some platforms have dry, meaningless elements, but to Ella they were human commitments and they were living commitments to people, because she was reaching out and making pledges to her special charges, the people of the State of Connecticut.

When Ella Grasso came to Congress, she broadened this responsibility. I am privileged, as is the gentleman from the First District of Connecticut, to serve on the Education and Labor Committee, and her work there was noteworthy, not only in Connecticut but throughout the country. She was known there again also for reaching out to people, because she had what we called "Ella-phones" so that the working men and women of her district could call Ella and could reach her. And they could talk with her, knowing full well that they would find a sympathetic ear and would find a bright and concerned individual, and that they would find someone who cared about their ideas.

Her work here gave her recognition on the national level, as did her work for the National Democratic Party, and all this effort, all these 20 years of involvement, flowered in her final responsibility, that of Governor of the State of Connecticut.

As Governor, in a short 2 years she put our fiscal house in order. She worked tirelessly to attract new industry into the State so that we could be on a sound fiscal base and so that our very skilled and very committed working people could have the assurance that their talents would be put to work in the new industry she attracted.

She demonstrated that she was willing to make tough decisions when she closed down the State of Connecticut

for 2 days to battle the blizzard. And battle it successfully she did, and then she opened the State up while the rest of New England remained closed for the better part of 10 days.

Above all, she restored integrity to government during the period of Watergate and during the period of post-Vietnam. No one questioned for a moment the integrity that Ella Grasso brought to the Governor's chair in the State of Connecticut, and all of us who serve in government are better for this flowering of integrity and responsibility that she brought to that high office.

But above all, I remember Ella Grasso as the great and warm and compassionate person that she was. She could communicate in any walk of life. If the Members have any doubt about it, Mr. Speaker, I wish they could have come to Connecticut to see 20,000 people come to our State Capitol to pay their last respects to Ella Grasso, the Governor, to Ella Grasso, the person. They were people from all walks of life that she had touched. They felt that she was a great person and a great Governor. They wanted to say goodbye in a very personal way.

She was a totally dedicated public servant. It was not at all unusual to find her at our State Capitol at 6:30 or 7 o'clock in the morning working, working to see to it that the best type of government was brought to the 3 million people of the State of Connecticut.

She truly loved people. I can recall one occasion of being at the Mansion with Barbara and our three boys. It was a very special state occasion for our youngest boy, Brian, for he not only had an opportunity to visit with the Governor but had brought some homework with him that he had to do that evening. It was not very long before Ella Grasso, the person, Ella Grasso, the mother, took our young son upstairs, and shortly thereafter she sat down with him and did homework with him. That was the nature of this individual.

She exemplified integrity. It just exuded from her, and, as I say, the government of Connecticut was strengthened as a result of it.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, she was courageous in life. She was never afraid of the tough decisions, and she was especially courageous in death. She showed us how to live, and she showed us how to die. The State of Connecticut, the people of this country, and all of us who knew her benefited by this very special person who was our Governor and our dear friend—a great human being, Ella Grasso.

Mr. DENARDIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. DENARDIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from the First District of Connecticut for giving me this opportunity to speak. It is my solemn honor as a new Member of Congress, a Republican who served in State government with Ella Grasso, to offer brief remarks on behalf of a great lady, a talented public official.

It has not been through words that the greatest tribute to Ella T. Grasso has been paid. The true extent of the love and admiration felt toward her by the people of Connecticut was best expressed by the thousands of Connecticut citizens who, standing in line, as the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. RATCHFORD) just mentioned, in the rain outside the Connecticut State Capitol, waited patiently to say their last goodbyes to the Governor whom they loved and respected.

Ella Grasso's record of service to the people of her State and her Nation has been well documented. The extent of her feeling and concern for the citizens she served was recognized by the people and reciprocated not only in massive pluralities each election day but by the wants and devotion they returned to her as a person.

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Not only was Ella Grasso a warm and compassionate person, but also an effective legislator, an innovative secretary of state, and a strong and committed Governor.

She was also a consummate politician, one who knew the rules and played the political game with an expertise few others have ever shown. The way she practiced politics made each of us who are also in the political arena proud to be politicians. Her word was her bond. When she told the people of Connecticut over the years that she loved them, they knew her sincerity. They believed and they loved her back.

Mr. Speaker, because of her extraordinary and distinguished career and because she was the first woman who has been elected to an American governorship in her own right, a pioneer in that respect, I have written recently to President Ronald Reagan requesting his consideration of Governor Grasso to be the recipient of the Distinguished Medal of Freedom. Certainly few people are so deserving of the highest honor that we can bestow on this person who truly dedicated her life to the principles of our country.

I will invite in a letter to all Members of this august body their support of that request.

I know that everyone who has served with her and those who have followed will want to join me in urging the President to consider her for the Medal of Freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I am including an article in these remarks that is a very

poignant piece that appeared last week in the Hamden Chronicle:

SHE MADE US PROUD OF OURSELVES

It is like a death in the family.

Ella Grasso shared in our successes and we in hers. She lifted our spirits through floods and blizzards and tornados.

She was a friend, firm and stern. She detailed the facts of governmental life in the 1970s and '80s and instructed in the influences of a sagging national economy.

She left no room for illusion. She could be blunt. She drew the line at permissiveness. She remained compassionate throughout.

As her cancer spread and her health worsened, it was as though each of us had heard the same sorrowing news of a relative or friend. That said so much of the role she played in Connecticut life for so many years.

For journalists, it was a vexing experience. There was the inner turmoil: how to balance the scales between fulfilling the obligation of the media to inform while respecting the privacy of an individual who certainly deserved this consideration during the final days of her life.

Mrs. Grasso, as was her custom, took the bull by the horns and resolved the dilemma in great part by herself. She announced her resignation from office. She publicly acknowledged her ailments and, in characteristic candor, told us, "I do not have the stamina to do the job."

Ella Grasso spent her adult life in public office, never having lost an election contest en route to service as a state representative, the secretary of the state, a member of the U.S. Congress and, finally, six years as governor of Connecticut.

Her all-winning record did not adversely affect this extremely talented woman. In each higher office to which she advanced, she continued to provide that most elusive of qualities—leadership. Hers was not leadership of the campaign brochure variety, but leadership as that tenuous balance of vision, idealism, commitment and pragmatism.

She instinctively knew when to lead and when to hold back, when to wait for a better day. Patience was among her virtues; procrastination she knew nothing about.

Connecticut took pride in the fact that it had, in 1974, become the first state in the union to elect a woman as its governor in her own right.

As governor, Mrs. Grasso did an outstanding job while at the same time earning widening regional and national acclaim. A recent Gallup Poll found our governor to have been the fifth most admired woman by the American public in 1980, in the company of Rosalynn Carter, Mother Teresa, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and former first lady Betty Ford.

We, the Connecticut voters, rationalized all this as still new testimony to our own astuteness as perceptive electors. In reality, that we came to feel that way was further tribute to Mrs. Grasso.

You don't go through the death of a relative or close friend without sustaining a very real sense of personal loss. That is Connecticut's current collective experience. It has suffered a deep personal loss. This mood is unmatched in the state's history. That says it all about Ella T. Grasso.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTER. I yield to the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I rise to join my colleagues from Connecticut in paying special tribute to a distinguished former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives and to the most beloved Governor in Connecticut's history, the late Honorable Ella T. Grasso.

In each successive position of public trust, which included service in the Connecticut State Legislature, the office of secretary of state, the U.S. House of Representatives, and Connecticut's highest office of Governor, the name Ella Grasso was synonymous with political excellence. Everyone who had the privilege and honor of working with Ella over the years quickly recognized and admired her consistent, straightforward, and no-nonsense style of political leadership. Her brilliant mind, articulate and decisive leadership, and her impressive educational background and experience prepared her magnificently for the varying responsibilities of the many political offices she held for more than a quarter of a century.

In every way, Ella Grasso personified the principles of the Democratic Party—integrity, a sense of fair play, courage, and moral conviction. Her performance as the first woman Governor in American history who was elected in her own right belied every reservation: Gender has no monopoly on competence or ability. Ella Grasso had so much to offer, and she gave totally of herself and her talents. The results of all her endeavors were beneficial not only to the State of Connecticut but also to the Nation at large.

Repeatedly, Ella Grasso measured up to the best this country had to offer. In public and in private, Ella was always her own woman. No matter what others said or did, she stood for the principles in which she believed were right. She never compromised her ideals just to gain political support. She was never falsely demonstrative—what she did for people came straight from the heart. Self-importance and pretentiousness were as alien to her character as indifference and complacency. She was unafraid to stand up and be counted, even when she had to stand alone.

Her epitaph is one of love and dedication to the citizens of Connecticut, and she leaves a legacy of compassion and understanding for the needy, unblemished integrity in her public and private life, and a commitment to the principles of human dignity and self-esteem for all citizens. Her life work is an inspiration to all of us who serve the people and who are firmly committed to good government.

Although I knew Ella Grasso by her impeccable reputation, it was as a Representative from Connecticut's Sixth District that I grew to admire her

many attributes. I can remember when the late John Bailey, her mentor, told me before she came to Washington: "Tip," John said, "Wait until you meet Ella—she's terrific!" Ella Grasso was more than terrific—she was extraordinary.

I watched Ella work as a Congresswoman who always had her roots in the people of Connecticut. She had the backbone to make the tough decisions and quickly earned the respect of her colleagues in the Congress for her industriousness, intelligence, and imagination, and for her widely recognized ability to lead. She was a team player, a conscientious and hard-working player, who understood that politics is the art of compromise.

Beneath that public exterior of a sharp and skillful political strategist was a loving, tender, and caring human being. No one had a finer or more loyal friend than Ella Grasso. No one was more kind, considerate, or humane than Ella Grasso, and no one had a heart filled with more genuine concern for people who were suffering. Ella Grasso really cared about people; and to the end, she never lost her humanity, her vigor for life, her indomitable spirit, or her strength of character which remained a very present help to all in trouble.

In Ella Grasso's passing, I feel I have lost a loyal and trusted friend, a faithful supporter, and a wise counselor. Connecticut and the Nation have lost a distinguished public servant and a favorite daughter whose public record is without parallel.

I extend my sincerest condolences to her beloved and devoted husband, Tom Grasso, and to her two beautiful children, James and Susane.

● **Ms. MIKULSKI.** Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn of the death of Gov. Ella Grasso of Connecticut on February 5, 1981. Her distinguished career as a respected public servant has done much to encourage other American women contemplating their own entry into public life.

As we all know, Ella Grasso was the first woman elected to the office of Governor without succeeding her husband. It is, I think, even more remarkable that she never lost an election in over 25 years of public service. She was one of an outstanding group of ethnic women who have made their careers in public service.

Governor Grasso's pioneering achievements while in public office laid an important, creditable foundation for the many women who are now winning elections and being appointed to policymaking positions in all levels of government. For example, her efforts to give the public access to officials and records, to simplify State government by eliminating unnecessary layers of bureaucracy, to recognize and publicize the critical needs of the elderly, to oppose vigorously an

undeclared and unpopular war earned her the great respect of many people. Her insistence upon merit as a criteria for political appointments and her own belief in traditional values made her known among a wide and diverse group of American women and men who appreciated her talent as a public leader.

The loss of Gov. Ella Grasso will be deeply felt in American political life. However, her example of compassionate competence will long inspire those women and men who enter politics in the future with the sincerely held goal of serving their constituents.●

● **Mr. MOFFETT.** Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 6, 1981, when I announced the scheduling of today's special order, I entered into the RECORD the text of a delegational resolution which the Connecticut Members intend to present to the Grasso family. With the resolution, we are asking those colleagues who were touched by her work, impressed by her courage and leadership or who simply may wish to offer comfort to her family, to sign a tribute to Ella Tambussi Grasso which can be found in the Speaker's lobby.

Among the tributes which I have heard and read since Ella Grasso's passing, few were as moving as those words spoken by her son, Jim Grasso, at the service on February 9. I include his eulogy for his mother, Governor Grasso, to be printed in the RECORD at this point:

EULOGY FOR GOV. ELLA GRASSO

On behalf of my family, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all who have come to bid my mother her last farewell.

The lives of all of us gathered in this cathedral have been greatly enriched by the experience of knowing her. She touched us with a love that was special and enduring. It was a love of devotion and dedication to her people, a love which was reciprocated over and over again during the last few months of her life. Throughout her ordeal, she felt the warmth of that love, and it greatly comforted her.

I take this opportunity to express publicly my personal gratitude and that of my family to Governor O'Neill who has shown deep compassion for our grief and who, with great humility has taken on the arduous task of leading a State during such difficult times.

I want to thank the dedicated staff members, who unselfishly gave of themselves, constantly working beyond what was normally expected, who rarely received any public credit, yet who truly deserved so much.

I am taking this unusual step of paying tribute to my mother at her funeral because I am so proud and privileged to have had Ella Grasso as my mother. She gave to all of you what she gave to my sister, Susane, and me—a mother's gift of unselfish love, understanding, compassion, and tenderness. To all who knew and worked with her, to us, her family, who revered and worshipped her, she was a radiant ray of sunshine, whose warm and engaging smile cast a bright glow of love upon each day. And during the most

difficult ordeal of her life, she thought only of her family and the affairs of her State.

My sister, Susane and I wanted her to feel the tenacity and love of a daughter and son holding their mother until her last faint breath, which once gave us life—ceased. It goes without saying, that my sister and I both realized, no man other than our father, could have given of himself so unselfishly, to allow my mother to accomplish what no other woman had even attempted. My father was more than a husband to her, as she often said, "He is my best friend."

It was a friendship nurtured as a young couple, joyously running along a summer beach, tempered as they trudged through a numbing blizzard, transmuted, holding his wife's hand on her death bed.

Because my mother knew the frailty of life, she tried to instill in all of us her vigor for life, her indomitable spirit. A poster, brought in by one of her nurses, paraphrased this outlook on life. In the words of Tennyson, "Arise, go forth and conquer."

Now that she is gone, those of us who remain are morally committed to carry on the ideals and principles for which she lived and died.

In closing, I would like to share with you, a few phrases from a letter written by my mother some time ago, in which she expressed a desire to have mentioned at her funeral the following:

"In my house there is a motto which says 'Bloom where you are planted.' That is Windsor Locks, which is my strength and life."

It is fitting that my mother's last public words be echoed once more now, upon her final farewell and journey from us:

"I love you, I love you all."

Besides admiring the late Governor for the strength with which she faced her disease, we can look at the record she compiled as a public servant with immense respect as well. Those of us with a long-term political memory cite among her accomplishments:

As an original architect of the modern Connecticut constitution which took effect in 1960;

As a drafter of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act while serving as a member of the Education and Labor Committee;

As the advocate of a stronger department of public utilities control; and

As a "People's Governor"; a woman who understood that the democratic process flourished when citizens from all walks of life participate.

A longstanding memory for all Connecticut citizens will be Governor Grasso's trek into a blizzard-entangled State in February 1978. Traveling by helicopter, reaching out, and directing State services to particularly troubled areas where they were needed, Mrs. Grasso was a beacon during a terribly difficult period for our State.

For her contribution and for her spirit, it is wholly appropriate for this House to stop and remember this remarkable woman.●

● **Mr. BOLAND.** Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to pay tribute to our former colleague, and the former Governor of Connecticut, Ella Grasso.

Ella Grasso was a person of unquenchable spirit and determination. The political life of Connecticut, and the Nation, was enriched by her decision to channel those qualities into a career of public service. For three decades she labored on behalf of the citizens of Connecticut, first as a member of the State legislature, then as secretary of state, as a Member of Congress, and, finally, as Governor. That she was the first woman in the Nation to be elected Governor without succeeding her husband was the most commonly known aspect of her public life, but those of us who knew her understood that her entire career was a reflection of superior intelligence and ability combined with a deep compassion for the needs of others. Her political life was an unblemished record of success because she brought to her tasks not only great personal strength and skill, but a love of her work and a belief in its value. The people of Connecticut could see that Ella Grasso cared for them and for their State, and they responded with a depth of affection enjoyed by few public figures.

Ella Grasso never forgot her roots, either her physical ones in her home town of Windsor Locks or her intellectual ones in her belief in the intrinsic worth of the American political system. As she wrote in 1956, "Politics is democracy in action. It is the marvelous alchemy of mind rubbing against mind, sending off ideas. It is the solemn responsibility of citizenry." She discharged that responsibility in manner worthy of emulation.

Those of us who live in western Massachusetts felt a special kinship with Ella Grasso. She came to the town of South Hadley in 1936 to study at Mount Holyoke College and stayed to receive both bachelor's and master's degrees in sociology and economics. She maintained close ties with the college and was a frequent visitor, in both an official and an unofficial capacity, to our area. The sorrow being felt by the people of Connecticut is understood and shared by many in Massachusetts.

Since our congressional districts abutted, I had an opportunity to get to know Ella Grasso well during her service in the House of Representatives. I admired her dedication and valued her friendship. Her equal will not soon be seen. I know I join with my colleagues in offering sincere condolences to her husband, Tom, and their children, James and Susane.●

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, with a feeling of sadness and great loss, I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the brilliant and gracious former Member of Congress and Governor of Connecticut, Ella T. Grasso, who ended her battle with cancer on February 5.

To say that Ella Grasso was popular and competent would indeed be an understatement. Her no-nonsense approach to politics highlighted her political career from the State House in Connecticut, to the Halls of Congress, and back to the Connecticut State House as Governor. I was fortunate to serve with her during her two terms representing Connecticut's Sixth District, and held her in my highest esteem for her forthright leadership and sincere compassion for her people.

Ella Grasso's achievements went far beyond her milestones—the first Italian-American Governor of Connecticut, the first woman elected Governor in the Nation. She was a sensible, aggressive public servant whose lifestyle and manner reflected her earnest dedication to the people of Connecticut. She transcended her labels by never bowing to special interests, and let commonsense and hope for the future guide her in her decisions.

While she will be missed by those of us who served with her, she leaves a special void among those she served—her family, her district, and her State.●

● Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor, albeit a sad one, to pay tribute to our former colleague, Ella Grasso. This courageous lady's outstanding career is a perfect model for aspiring elected officers.

She advanced steadily through her public service, spending 4 years in the State legislature; 12 years as secretary of the State of Connecticut; two terms in the House of Representatives; and returned to Connecticut to serve as its Governor for 4 years until she was forced to resign last December because of failing health.

It is, indeed, unfortunate that Governor Grasso's public career was cut short; but her many achievements and her contributions to those whom she served, remain as living memorials to this talented and valiant lady. She will be missed but fondly remembered.●

● Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep personal regret that I learned of the death of the former Governor of Connecticut, our former colleague in this House, the Honorable Ella Grasso.

Governor Grasso's long and honorable political career was a noble exercise in the highest kind of statesmanship because, as she herself pointed out, "all my life has been one of dedication to working for people."

By keeping the well-being of people clearly before her eyes, Governor Grasso avoided getting bogged down in the details of political mechanics; instead, she mastered them and used them in the pursuit of more far sighted goals.

My one regret about the career of Ella Grasso is that she did not remain longer among us here in the House of Representatives. In her all-too-brief

tenure in Washington, she brought us the benefit of her good sense and dedication on many occasions when we greatly needed such counsel. Quickly she became one of our most respected and genuinely liked colleagues. The obvious sincerity of her sober dedication to the people's work endeared her to us from the start. We could have used her energy and her example for longer than we had it; we would do well if it were with us today.

When the people of Connecticut called Ella Grasso home to lead their State government, they knew that they would have an honest, hard working, and sensible chief executive. In Hartford, Governor Grasso compiled a record of achievement which was the envy of her colleagues in other States, managing effectively the complexities of administration at a time of diminishing revenues. Truly, Ella Grasso governed her State at a time when some theorists were saying that the chief executives across the Nation should be less and less able to do so. Her quiet dignity in leaving office so as to disrupt the Government as little as possible was typical of her selfless dedication to working for the people.

Our sympathy goes to the people of Connecticut, whom Governor Grasso served so long and so well, and most particularly to her family, to whom she was so markedly devoted. I would add that those of us of Italian descent feel a special sense of loss on this sad occasion. All Americans can share our pride in the achievements of this good and remarkable woman.●

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Governor Ella Grasso, who served with me from 1971 to 1974 on the House Education and Labor Committee. Governor Grasso was an outstanding and steadfast supporter of education, human resource, manpower, and child nutrition programs, as well as of efforts on behalf of senior citizens and disadvantaged populations. I was privileged to serve with her on the Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor where she worked unstintingly on behalf of the migrant workers in her State and the Nation.

She could be counted on in difficult times to sort through the most complicated proposals being brought before the committee to come up with plausible solutions. As a Representative from one of Connecticut's most diverse districts, Governor Grasso was an exemplary example of a Member who was able to retain the highest degree of principle while acting as an effective compromiser.

I join my colleagues in paying tribute to an admirable woman who was held in very high regard during her years in the House. I am sure she will be sorely missed by the citizens of Connecticut as well as her many

friends and admirers in Washington and throughout the Nation.●

● Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow and honor that I pay tribute to the Honorable Ella Tambussi Grasso, the 83d Governor of Connecticut.

Perhaps Archbishop John F. Whelan stated it best during his homily at the services for Governor Grasso, when he quoted this passage from the Book of Proverbs:

Many are the women of proven worth, but you have exceeded them all. Charm is deceptive and beauty fleeting, the woman who fears the Lord is to be praised. Give her a reward of her labors and let her works praise her at the city gates.

Indeed Ella Grasso exceeded the milestones of many. Her life as a hard toiling public servant was comparable to none. My experiences with her as a fellow Member of Congress, and, our continued relationship during her tenure as Governor, underscored her interminable concern for the welfare of others. We spent many hours in consort seeking solutions to the problems of our constituencies. But Ella Grasso was unsurpassed in her diligence and candor. The people of Connecticut, and those of us who had the immeasurable pleasure of serving with her, can readily attest to this fact.

For it was in laboring for the good of others where Ella Grasso reaped her rewards. Be it fighting for a grant or trudging the last mile to the State House during the blizzard of 1978, Ella attacked both with the same zeal she had for life—relentlessly. This spirit served her well in life, as in the illness she fought so valiantly, that could only engender the highest admiration for this fine human being.

Ella Grasso leaves us a legend of compassion, hard work, and success. Her final reward is the peace of mind in knowing that she always did her best for everyone. A legend difficult to emulate, and a reward most of us can only hope for.●

● Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, on February 5, the Honorable Ella Tambussi Grasso, a former colleague and the 83d Governor of Connecticut, lost a valiant battle with cancer. All Members of the House who served with her will indeed agree with me that we have lost a truly remarkable person.

Mrs. Grasso was a person held in the highest regard as she faithfully represented the Sixth Congressional District of Connecticut. I had the pleasure to serve with her on the Education and Labor Committee for 4 years. In her work on this committee, as in her duties as a Member of Congress and Governor, she served with great distinction. She will be remembered as a woman with great ambition, as well as great compassion and knowledge.

As the first woman elected solely in her own right to the office of Governor, Mrs. Grasso can be considered a

pioneer. But more than just being a pioneer, she was elected—and then reelected—because of her outstanding personal qualities and obvious dedication. Mrs. Grasso did not surrender her life without a typically courageous struggle, showing her great personal strength that helped make her so unique.

I sincerely hope that all Members will join me in tribute to a great friend and colleague.●

● Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, it was my great privilege to serve in this body for two terms with the late former Governor of Connecticut, Ella Grasso. History will no doubt take special note that Ella Grasso achieved the distinction of becoming the first woman elected chief executive of a State without succeeding her husband to that high office. Yet, for those of us who knew and worked with "Ella," there was nothing surprising or extraordinary about her rise to the Governor's chair in Hartford. Her grasp of issues, her commitment to better government at all levels, and her warm personal appeal were as evident to her colleagues here in the House as to the people of Connecticut she later served so capably and with such devotion in Hartford. Ella was a born leader with a special gift for reaching out to people in need and helping wherever she could. News of her tragic illness in the midst of her second term as Governor touched her many friends profoundly, and her loss has deeply saddened us all.●

● Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, along with all my colleagues, I was saddened by the death of our dear friend and former colleague, Ella Tambussi Grasso. I rise today to pay tribute to one of the finest American women I have ever known.

Throughout her illustrious career spent in service to the people of Connecticut, Ella Grasso exemplified the virtues of dedication, concern, and good humor, earning the respect and admiration of her fellow colleagues.

A rendition of Ella Grasso's accomplishments in her career of public service would be both lengthy and impressive. As a Member of this body, she earned our respect and friendship for her tireless efforts in support of those things she believed in, primarily the greatness of our United States. Her fine qualities of quick reasoning and unfaltering judgment proved to be invaluable assets in her tireless work on her committee assignments as both a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and the Committee on Education and Labor.

Although a diligent and capable worker, I will best remember Ella Grasso as a friend, for she was always there to help and brighten our spirits when needed. Ella used her great wit as a means of helping us accomplish

our work—always there with a joke to lighten the pressure.

Ella Grasso was a distinctive Member of this body, an exceptional Congresswoman, and one of those precious few who excelled in whatever enterprise she undertook and managed to do so with extraordinary modesty and grace. Like my colleagues, I will sorely miss her, but I will always be grateful for having had the privilege and pleasure of working with and knowing this great individual. My deepest sympathies go out to her family for their great loss.●

● Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, February 5, our Nation lost one of its most revered and beloved public servants, when Ella T. Grasso, former colleague, Governor and secretary of state of Connecticut, as well as a dear and trusted friend, lost a courageous battle to cancer at the much too early age of 61. It was undoubtedly the only battle she ever lost in her lifetime.

Ella Grasso will long be remembered for her dedication to excellence. Few people I have known ever worked as hard as she did to best address the problems and needs of the country and her constituents. Whether it was an issue commanding the attention of an entire nation, or a problem affecting one constituent, Ella was always there to do all within her power to correct the problem.

Her career in politics was one of continued success. In 25 years of serving the public, she never lost an election. I had the distinct privilege of working with her when she served in the House of Representatives from 1971 to 1975. While serving in the House she fought hard to reverse the economic troubles in her industrial district, voting for badly needed economic stimulus bills, and she was a major force behind passage of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, legislation which today continues to benefit thousands of Americans. Ella was always sincerely concerned for those segments of our society who needed to be heard, yet lacked the strong voices, and she fought for the expansion of minimum wage laws, increased veterans benefits, greater funding for social security and health programs for the elderly.

In 1974, to the surprise of no one who knew her determination and desire to be the best she could possibly be, she became the first woman to be elected Governor in her own right in the United States when the people of Connecticut chose her to run their State.

Ella Grasso will be missed by a Nation grateful for the work on its behalf. The consummate public servant, her passing leaves a tremendous leadership void in this country that will be difficult to fill. To her family I

offer my prayers in their time of mourning.●

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to the Honorable Ella T. Grasso, who served as Governor of Connecticut and as a Member of the House of Representatives. Her death is a sad loss, and she will be remembered for her distinguished and compassionate leadership.

Ella Grasso was born to Italian immigrants, and began her career in public service during World War II as the Connecticut State assistant director of research for the Federal War Manpower Commission. In 1952, she was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives, where she served 4 years. Beginning in 1956, she served 2 years on the Democratic National Committee, and then returned to become Connecticut's secretary of state, a post she held for 12 years.

Mrs. Grasso was elected to represent the people of the Sixth District of Connecticut in 1969, and served in the House of Representatives until 1974 during both the 92d and the 93d Congresses. She was a strong supporter of economic stimulus bills, and as a member of the Education and Labor Committee, she helped draft the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

She was then elected by the people of Connecticut to serve as their Governor, and was the first woman to be elected Governor of a State without following her husband into office. In 1978, she was reelected to serve a second term as that State's chief executive.

She fought valiantly and relentlessly to stop waste and abuse in Connecticut's government operations, and she served in tireless dedication to the highest standards until forced to resign because of serious illness.

Ella T. Grasso was a dedicated and devoted American, and a public official of outstanding ability, deep compassion, and courage.

Mrs. Annunzio and I extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Grasso's husband, Thomas, and to her children, James and Susane.●

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, before concluding, I would just like to state that I have here a resolution adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives on February 6, 1981, which bears the signatures of all the Members of the Connecticut delegation. It is available for anyone else who would like to sign it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

H.R. 1053—THE CAPITAL COST RECOVERY ACT OF 1981

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CONABLE) is recognized for 15 minutes.

● Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, during the first session on the 97th Congress we are likely to make the most innovative changes in tax policy that have occurred in our lifetimes. The centerpiece of this activity will be the total overhaul of our depreciation system. Looking ahead to this challenge I would like to refresh our memories about how the current system operates and describe the principal features of H.R. 1053, the Capital Cost Recovery Act, often nicknamed "10-5-3."

Depreciation is the term which describes the manner in which a business deducts—or writes off—its investment in plant and capital equipment. The law does not allow an immediate deduction for plant and capital expenditures where the assets have a useful lifetime of more than 1 year. Rather, those expenditures must be capitalized and deducted over the expected useful lifetime of the assets. The original policy conviction behind this approach was that it matched the deductions for the assets with the income which the assets were producing. This may have been a reasonable approach in a stable, noninflationary economic environment but today it is out of step with economic reality.

Over the years the tax law has engrafted modest forms of accelerated depreciation onto the system. But the roots of the underlying system still rest on the principle that capital assets must be depreciated over their useful lifetime.

In the decade of the 1980's American business will be called upon to invest enormous sums of money to replace its aging capital stock. This is essential if our economy is to grow at a healthy pace and provide adequate jobs. However, it is unrealistic to expect a depreciation system designed in the 1940's and early 1950's to provide the best framework to encourage investment in the 1980's. The touchstone of the current depreciation system is that a business must recover its investment in a capital asset over the useful lifetime of that asset. The time has come to break the linkage between the useful lifetime of an asset and the mechanism for recovering one's investment in that asset.

H.R. 1053, the Capital Cost Recovery Act, accomplishes this result. It is not a fine tuning of the current system, it is a fundamentally new approach. H.R. 1053 provides a fixed statutory schedule for recovering plant and capital investments. The fixed statutory schedules provide for a more rapid recovery of capital investment rather than is available under the useful lifetime approach or under the various forms of accelerated depreciation permitted under current law.

The choice of words used to describe the new 10-5-3 system is not acciden-

tal. It is a capital recovery system. I have sought to purge the word "depreciation" from my vocabulary when speaking of the 10-5-3 system. The term "depreciation" often carries with it the connotation of physical obsolescence. H.R. 1053 provides a capital recovery mechanism unrelated to physical obsolescence or the useful lifetime of an asset.

H.R. 1053 both accelerates and simplifies the capital recovery of investments in plant and capital assets. The simplification results from the use of a fixed statutory recovery schedule rather than calculating depreciation based on each asset's useful lifetime. Since useful lifetime varies from asset to asset, the current system results in a multitude of calculations as well as disputes with the IRS over what is the proper useful lifetime of an asset.

The acceleration of capital recovery is at the heart of H.R. 1053. It would place depreciable property into one of three classes. Class I provides a 10-year capital recovery period for buildings and their structural components except residential property. Class II provides a 5-year capital recovery period for equipment and other tangible personal property. Class III provides a 3-year recovery period for up to \$100,000 of annual expenditures for automobiles and light trucks. Any annual expenditure in excess of \$100,000 for cars and light trucks would be placed in class II.

All class I and class II property is eligible for the full 10 percent investment tax credit, as long as the property is of the character eligible for the credit. Class III property is eligible for a 6-percent investment tax credit.

Some persons have commented that in the case where an asset has a useful lifetime of less than 5 years, that the 10-5-3 system appears to put it at a disadvantage. For example, a machine that has a useful lifetime of 4 years is placed in class II with a recovery period of 5 years.

There are two reasons why the initial perception may be an overreaction. First, the rate schedules within the classes are themselves accelerated. The 5-year recovery period in class II is not a uniform 20 percent a year, but provides for 20-, 32-, 24-, 16-, and 8-percent recovery allowances over the respective 5 years. Thus the asset with a 4-year lifetime would receive a 92-percent recovery allowance in 4 years. Second, and even more important, is the fact that this 4-year asset in class II will now receive the full 10-percent investment credit. Under current law the asset would receive a 3½-percent investment tax credit. Thus the more generous application of the investment tax credit in this situation should offset most, if not all, of the apparent disadvantage of placing an

asset with a 4-year lifetime into class II.

H.R. 1053 also has several other important features. First, it gives the taxpayer the freedom to claim less than the full amount of capital recovery allowance to which he is entitled. Any such allowance which the taxpayer forgoes may be carried forward indefinitely and deducted in a subsequent year. Under current law the taxpayer must claim all the depreciation allowance for which he is eligible. Second, H.R. 1053 will permit a capital recovery allowance and the investment tax credit when the taxpayer actually pays for the asset, or when it is placed in service, whichever is earlier. Under current law depreciation and the investment tax credit generally are not allowed until the asset is placed in service. Third, H.R. 1053 eliminates the concept of salvage value. Under current law, if an asset is expected to have some substantial value when it ultimately is disposed of, then the taxpayer may not depreciate the asset below its salvage value.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1053 is much more than an academic reform exercise of interest only to a small group of tax experts. The enthusiasm and momentum behind H.R. 1053 come from the widely shared conviction that it provides the incentive necessary to foster increased investment in modern plant and equipment. Increased investment in modern plant and equipment is the key ingredient for improved productivity, more jobs, and a growing economy.

Many businesses today are facing strong competition from foreign imports. The best way to meet this challenge is by providing our businesses with the ability to upgrade their operations in order to produce superior goods at competitive prices. Beyond the goal of a healthy domestic economy is the need for American products to remain competitive in world markets. The traditional edge which our products often held in world markets is being challenged and eroded. H.R. 1053 will allow American business to increase its productivity to meet better the foreign competition in our domestic market as well as maintain a strong record of exports in the world market.

H.R. 1053 can be the spark which triggers a new generation of business expansion. As our national policy shifts the emphasis away from Government as a source of goods and services and more toward the private sector, we must provide the private sector with the best tools to do the job. H.R. 1053 is one of the best tools the Government can provide.

Mr. Speaker, over the coming months the Congress will be debating alternative approaches to improving our depreciation laws. No one can forecast what the outcome of this process will be. The two objectives of any new

system should be acceleration and simplification. These objectives would be best met by a fundamentally new approach, rather than by further attempts at tinkering and fine tuning the current system. I believe that H.R. 1053 meets these objectives in a bold and creative manner. ●

IN COMMEMORATION OF GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko Day is February 12, and this date marks the birth of the Polish soldier and statesman who entered the American Continental Army as a volunteer. General Kosciuszko gave invaluable assistance to our Nation during its first years as an independent country, and because of his services during the Revolutionary War, Congress bestowed on him the rights and privileges of American citizenship and the rank of brigadier general.

It is an honor for me to join with Polish Americans in this commemoration and I extend my greetings to the Polish-American residents of the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am privileged to represent, the city of Chicago and the Nation as they pay tribute to General Kosciuszko and his dedication to the cause of liberty.

Mr. Speaker, an article on the contributions of General Kosciuszko to our country has appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, and at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I insert excerpts from this article by Maj. Ernest L. Cuneo:

GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO, MASTER MILITARY MIND OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(By Maj. Ernest L. Cuneo)

It is one of the ironies of history that had General Thaddeus Kosciuszko been born with a name as easily pronounced as General Robert E. Lee, Ulysses Simpson Grant or John J. Pershing, his name would resound throughout Western civilization as one of the foremost military geniuses of all time.

But a name which is difficult to pronounce is almost impossible to remember. Phonetically, the name is pronounced os-choose-ko. Ko.

He was of the towering stature of a Hannibal, or a Caesar. Most Americans are quite unaware of the fact that the military genius of this man is largely responsible for the victory which gave America its independence. There are thousands of memorials throughout these United States to General Lafayette, General Pulaski, and General von Steuben; but the military giant who towered over them all goes unnoticed. Though the military was his first profession, Thaddeus Kosciuszko was a Renaissance man. He was a painter, an architect, a composer, a scholar and a philosopher. He was accepted as an intellectual equal by Jefferson; he was also a mystical visionary of human rights scarcely second to Abraham Lincoln.

One would think that the life of a man who was the master military mind of the American Revolution would have received the closest attention of historians. Actually his papers have not yet been fully collected much less an authoritative biography been written.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko did not come by these talents accidentally. His life confirms the maxim that genius is the talent for infinite pains. He was a prodigious toiler all of his life. He burned the midnight oil; then sentries awakened him so that he might study before dawn.

He was born in the Polesi district of Poland, of the landed gentry. He was descended of a famous line of valiant Polish officers. However, they were not of the Polish grand nobility, as was Count Casimir Pulaski, youthful Chief of Cavalry of the Continental Army. The father of Thaddeus Kosciuszko owned a small village in this district. As a boy, Kosciuszko had as playmates the sons of the peasants of the village. There, he developed a love for the common people, as deep as that of Abraham Lincoln.

Technically, belonging to neither the titled aristocracy nor the peasantry, he proved to be the common denominator in uniting them in the cause of Poland. His immortality in Poland is roughly comparable to a montage of General George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in the United States. In Poland the name of Kosciuszko is an abbreviation for the soul of Poland and the determination that it will never die.

His brilliant career in the American Revolution was followed by an even more spectacular one as the single world figure embodying the exalted spiritual qualities of both the American and French Revolutions. The roots were in his childhood. His mother had given him Plutarch's Lives to read. The lad's imagination was fired by the heroic battle against tyrants by Timoleon of Corinth. It proved to be his life model.

His essential military talent which brought victory to the American Cause was his magnificent insight into the use of terrain as a natural defense. His decisive service to the American Revolution was in defeating the key British strategy of severing New England from the rest of the Colonies by control of the Hudson Valley. Colonel Kosciuszko prevented this at the Battle of Saratoga in the north and by his impregnable fortifications of West Point in the south.

The Battle of Saratoga, fought in October of 1777, is unanimously called one of the ten most important battles in recorded history. The reason is that when British General "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne surrendered, both France and Spain were convinced that the Continental Army could win, and thereupon entered into the war as allies of the Colonies.

The campaign of "Gentleman Johnny" was brilliantly conceived. It was a three-pronged offensive. Colonel Barry St. Leger was to come down the Mohawk Valley from Lake Ontario, in a flanking movement; General Burgoyne was to hammer down Lake Champlain and Lake George to Albany; and General Clinton was to come up the Hudson from New York City, to provide the anvil for "Gentleman Johnny's" descending hammer on the Continental Army. Obviously enough, the hammer and anvil had to be prevented from meeting. Only twenty miles north of Albany, Colonel Thaddeus Kosciuszko selected a natural fortress in the terrain, and he made it both an invulnerable fort and a trap by his brilliant engineering.

In briefest terms, Colonel Kosciuszko found a little mount which controlled the narrow road between it and the river and he crowned it with artillery. He had carefully selected the mount; it was just below Mill Creek, flowing into the Hudson. His selection provided a water barrier which prohibited the famed bayonet charge of the Redcoats on the American Right flank. Moreover, Mill Creek's tributaries had formed four deep ravines running from northeast to southwest, natural breastworks which made infantry attack on the American center impossible. Thereafter, to crown the masterpiece, Colonel Kosciuszko placed the heaviest concentration of American artillery on the higher Bemis Heights, commanding both the river and the ravines.

"Gentleman Johnny" had no alternative but to attack the American left flank. This movement had been foreseen by Kosciuszko and the Continental sharpshooters were waiting. Brigadier Frazer, the soul of the British forces, was shot, and when that noble soldier pitched from his saddle, the British Crown in the Colonies fell with him.

General Horatio Gates, Commanding General of the American forces, attested that the genius of Thaddeus Kosciuszko was the decisive factor in these words: "Let us be honest. In war as in medicine, natural causes not under our control do much. The great tacticians of the campaign were hills and forests, which Colonel Kosciuszko was skillful enough to select for my encampments."

His masterpiece of strategy was at Saratoga; but his greatest work of military art was the creation of West Point. As at Saratoga, it was in the selection of the site. In all of the vast Hudson Valley Colonel Kosciuszko selected the one point where the river bends around a high promontory controlling both angles of the stream. On a grand scale, he chained the river, then plateau. Thus, the all-powerful British Navy was blocked from the south; never again could the British pincer off New England. Colonel Kosciuszko's intellectual triumph at West Point was greater than at Saratoga. This, because the fortress was too formidable to attack.

The British were forced to revise their grand strategy. They abandoned the North and the Hudson Valley to open operations in the South. Thus, Colonel Kosciuszko's greatest victory was at West Point, the battle his Majesty's forces dared not fight.

When the British switched their offensive to the Carolinas, Colonel Kosciuszko was made Engineer of the South. His commanding generals, Gates and Greene, relied on him completely in the selection of campsites, transport and fortifications. The Continental Army waged the same Kosciuszko guerrilla-engineering tactics that it did against "Gentleman Johnny" on his march to Saratoga. Again, the joining of the British forces was prevented. They retired to Yorktown, to await reinforcements by sea.

The expected relief by the British Navy of General Cornwallis was thwarted by the victory of the French West Indies Fleet in the Battle of the Chesapeake Capes. The French Fleet and the Continental Army closed in on the surrounded British. Cornwallis surrendered. After the surrender but before news reached the southern theater, Colonel Kosciuszko led the action against James Island at Charleston, in which bloody foray the last shot of the Revolution was fired.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko was not just another lucky General. His professional military qualifications stood out like a light-

house as he arrived with letters from Prince Czartoryski to General Washington's second-in-command, General Henry Lee. As a youth, he was first in his college. He was first King's Cadet at Poland's West Point and he was first at the advanced Ecole Militaire in Paris. General Washington's staff, like the generals of Mr. Lincoln's Army, were to receive their training in battle.

He had scarcely unpacked his bags before the anxious authorities begged his assistance in devising a defense for the city. In doing so, Colonel Kosciuszko planned and effected a defense against amphibious warfare for a young nation which had no navy at all.

A sea-land pincer was closing on the Continental Army. General Washington, badly beaten in the Battle of New York and driven north to White Plains, was falling back across New Jersey to Philadelphia. Lord Cornwallis relentlessly pursued. Out at sea, off the Delaware capes, His Majesty's Fleet, under command of Admiral Howe, made ready to sail up the Delaware River to attack Philadelphia by sea. Washington retreated across the Delaware. Cornwallis gloated that he had trapped the fox at last. But down at the narrow turn of the Delaware, Colonel Kosciuszko designed and built, by Herculean effort, throughout that autumn, forts on Billingsport Island, which controlled both banks of the Delaware. The river was corked. The British sea-land pincers couldn't close.

General Washington, falling back across the Delaware just above Trenton, was not fully apprised of this. With his back to the wall, he sent orders to Philadelphia to build fortifications in preparation for a last-ditch siege. It must have been with enormous relief that he learned that Colonel Kosciuszko had protected the rear of the Continental Army. The rest is dramatic history, how on Christmas Night, Washington recrossed the Delaware to smite the Hessians at Trenton and followed it up with the blow at Princeton which sent Cornwallis reeling back to New Brunswick. Down in the Delaware Bay, Admiral Howe, after evaluating the cost of reducing the Kosciuszko forts, stood out to sea. Colonel Kosciuszko had held Philadelphia by making its river approaches too formidable to attack.

Colonel Kosciuszko was rushed north. The strategic key to the Hudson Valley was between Lake Champlain and Lake George, at Fort Ticonderoga. Colonel Kosciuszko at once outlined full defenses, but the Kosciuszko plan were shelved. "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne seized the very heights Colonel Kosciuszko had regarded as controlling. So controlling that the Americans were forced to evacuate without offering battle. Had Colonel Kosciuszko's advice been taken, the Burgoyne invasion would have been stopped then; the Battle of Saratoga would not have had to be fought.

To their everlasting glory the Founding Fathers repaid part of the Republic's debt before Kosciuszko died. When he returned to Philadelphia on August 18, 1797, the American people inundated him with affection. As the ship *Adrianna* swept by Port Mifflin which he had built, its guns thundered a thirteen-gun salute. All Philadelphia crowded to the wharf. It cheered deliriously as he was carried from her deck, believing for an awkward moment that he was being hoisted in triumph. A wave of pity swept through the crowd when it was perceived the man could not walk, but the reaction was instant and spectacular for that staid city: the horses from his carriage were

unharnessed, and the city fathers themselves pulled the vehicle through cheering thousands to his dwelling.

President Adams sent a courier. Wrote the second President: "I hope you will find all the consolation, tranquility and satisfaction you desire after the glorious record you have made in a greater theater. On my arrival in Philadelphia, I hope to have the pleasure to receive you." But it was with Thomas Jefferson, then Vice-President, that General Kosciuszko formed his deepest friendship.

Philadelphia continued to lavish its affection upon him. Love has curative powers. Within months he could walk. To the little house at 301 Pine Street came a string of distinguished visitors: the Duke of Orleans, future King of France, cabinet members, senators, governors and diplomats from abroad; but its most distinguished visitor was Vice-President Thomas Jefferson. Thomas Jefferson became the executor of his will—a will in which General Kosciuszko directed that his American assets be used to purchase the freedom of slaves and furnish them with both land and education.

These distinguished gentlemen exchanged several interesting documents, among them false passports forged by Vice-President Jefferson for General Kosciuszko. The purpose was to get the general to Paris to end the undeclared naval war between the United States and France. Smuggled out at dead of night by Thomas Jefferson himself, General Kosciuszko sailed for Paris via Lisbon. General Kosciuszko apparently accomplished his mission: hostilities ceased after he arrived in Paris.

Thomas Jefferson wrote of General Kosciuszko: "He is as pure a son of liberty as I have ever known, and of that liberty which is to go to all, and not to the few and rich alone."

The most significant tribute to General Kosciuszko came from the Commander-in-Chief, General George Washington himself. General Washington's letters reveal the growth of his respect. "There is one in Philadelphia who I am told is clever, but him I have never seen," General Washington wrote after his Trenton victory, alluding to Colonel Kosciuszko's decisive fortifications at Fort Miffling. After the Battle of Saratoga, General Washington wrote the Congress, "I would take the liberty to mention that I have been informed that the Engineer of the Northern Army (Cosieski, I think his name is) is a gentleman of science and merit. From the character I have had of him, he is deserving of notice." When General Washington congratulated him on his West Point masterpiece, Colonel Kosciuszko answered that it was God who created the promontory and the river, and added that the site was ideal for a military academy. General Washington replied, "Colonel Kosci—do you mind if I call you Colonel Kosci—you are too modest."

When Kosciuszko arrived in Philadelphia in 1797, General Washington, well aware of the worldwide acclaim bestowed on him, wrote:

I beg you to be assured that no one has a higher respect and veneration for your character than I have; and no one more seriously wished, during your arduous struggle in the cause of liberty and your country, that it might be crowned with success.

But the ways of providence are inscrutable and mortals must submit. I pray you to believe that at all times and under any circumstances, it would make me happy to see

you at my last retreat from which I never expect to be more than twenty miles again.

At his historic Farewell to his Officers, surrounded by the resplendent panoply of a magnificent staff, the Commander-in-Chief singled out General Thaddeus Kosciuszko. General Washington then presented General Kosciuszko with his pistols and his sword. General Washington, a man of forbidding dignity and icy reserve, followed this with one of the most dramatic accolades in American history. The officers of the Continental Army had formed the Order of the Cincinnati. General Washington himself nominated General Kosciuszko for membership. The Officers of the Order then presented General Washington the highest symbol of their regard, the cameo ring of the Order.

Signifying the highest respect, affection, and indeed reverence for their Commander-in-Chief, it must have been among the most prized of his possessions. Thus, when General Washington took from his finger the ring of the Cincinnati, bowed, and presented it to General Kosciuszko, he was bestowing upon the brilliant Polish military genius the highest accolade of the Continental Army.

It is a fair interpretation that General Washington was amplifying by deed what General Gates had declared at Saratoga: "Let us be honest; the military skill of General Kosciuszko is as responsible for the victory of the Revolutionary War as it was the Battle of Saratoga." ●

HOW TO PLOUGH—CALIFORNIA LEADS THE WAY IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. COELHO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, back in 1862 President Lincoln signed into law the Morrill Land Grant Act which endowed States with public land if it was used to establish agricultural colleges. The States received 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress.

Mr. Lincoln's stroke of the pen was the first official commitment of our Government to advancing American agriculture from its traditional methods of farming, to a dynamic future with an exponential increase in productivity.

At first, these new colleges were mere trade schools teaching such basic courses as "How To Plough." But in 1887, when Congress passed the Hatch Act, these universities became sophisticated institutions with a scientific mission, developing new and innovative technologies for farm management.

Federal financing of agricultural experiment stations was guided by a provision of the law which said:

It shall be the object and duty of the state experimental stations through the expenditures of the appropriations hereinafter authorized to conduct original and other researches, investigations and experiments bearing directly on and contributing to the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and effective agricultural industry in the United States, including researches

basic to the problems of agriculture in its broadest aspects, and such investigations as have for their purpose . . . the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of the consumer.

The strides which have been made by modern agricultural research are phenomenal. Consider that back in the 1930's American farmers were no more productive than those in the Third World. Futurologists at the Department of Agriculture are now monitoring imaginative studies which could one day lead to growing crops genetically resistant to drought, and can thrive on salty water. Cows may one day be able to routinely give birth to twins. Double cropping and intensive cropping will increase crop yields on land. New compounds to make crops grow more quickly are being devised, along with a technique to slow the process by which fruits and vegetables go rotten after harvesting.

My reason for discussing this with my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, was publication recently in the Wall Street Journal of an article about the agricultural research programs at the University of California. As is explained in the article, my home State's unrivaled leadership position in farm output—indeed, our country's—is significantly enhanced by the work of agricultural engineers at the Davis, Calif. campus. My colleagues with an interest in the tremendous potential for feeding the hungry, enriching our farm economy, and benefiting consumers will find the article interesting, if not fascinating. I will include it in the RECORD following my remarks.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 13, 1981]

FARMING ON A FRONTIER—CALIFORNIA COLLEGE'S RESEARCH HELPS STATE STAY AT THE FOREFRONT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

(By Ray Vicker)

DAVIS, CALIF.—Progress on farms generally begins in laboratories.

At the University of California's College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences here, for example, scientists are experimenting with genetic engineering and more conventional techniques in the hope of achieving a wide range of significant developments. Their efforts could lead to grains and vegetables that would draw fertilizer from the air and would make better use of sunshine for faster growth, for instance. Another possibility is the development of plants that would thrive under saline conditions that would kill current varieties.

As dramatic as such developments would be, they are only a part of the research under way at this university on the flat plains of the Sacramento Valley. Here there are cows producing as many as 11 calves a year, instead of the customary one; dwarf fruit trees that offer easy picking and high production; a new method of canning food; a way of using gamma rays to identify ripe lettuce for an automatic harvester, and better techniques for lobster farming.

BIG PAYOFF

In the past, such research efforts have paid bountiful dividends. By developing new seeds, building automatic harvesters and researching improved ways of using fertilizers and insecticides, agricultural colleges have played a crucial role in helping U.S. farmers lead the world in volume of production. Since 1950, moreover, American farm productivity has increased more than 50% with little change in cultivated area and despite a farm labor force only a third as large.

"I'm an optimist," says Charles E. Hess, dean of the Davis college. "Looking ahead, there are likely to be just as many dramatic changes in agriculture as we have seen in the past few decades."

He and his colleagues aren't deterred by a lawsuit, initiated by a California activist group, that first sought to halt agricultural developments that might put people out of work and now seeks to sever links between publicly financed researchers and the farming industry. "Our role at Davis is to conduct research and teaching to ensure that the consumer has an adequate supply of nutritious food produced as efficiently as possible with the least possible environmental hazard," Dean Hess says. "We are doing just that."

In doing so, they are also helping California maintain its position as the nation's leading agricultural state in dollar volume. California's farm output exceeds \$14 billion a year and includes half of the vegetables produced in the U.S., 80% of the processed tomato crop, more than 95% of the broccoli, two-thirds of the peaches, 90% of the grapes and 95% of the lettuce. Only Wisconsin produces more milk and only Texas more cotton.

BOON TO CALIFORNIA

"California's position as an agricultural producer has been attained largely because of the fundamental and applied agricultural research done at this institution," says Leon Garoyan, an agricultural economist at Davis. Visits to the laboratories, hothouses, fields, barns and offices here give some inkling of the magnitude of that effort.

The work on developing crops that can withstand salinity, for instance, has involved the screening of many thousands of genetic types of barley and wheat to find those best able to tolerate salt. Some of the selected barley strains have been grown at the university's Bodega Marine Laboratory, north of San Francisco. The crop was irrigated with seawater containing 3.5% salt. Wheat has been grown at half that salinity. Tomatoes have been raised under irrigation with half-strength seawater (seawater averages 2½% to 3% salt).

"In the future, it may even become possible to use seawater to produce crops along sandy coasts and coastal deserts," says Emanuel Epstein, a Davis scientist. "But improving the salt tolerance of crops for conventional-irrigation agriculture on salt-affected soils also is an important goal."

That goal is already in sight, through research using conventional plant-selection methods. And a team of 15 scientists is also using genetic engineering to create plant forms.

"We are manipulating bacteria and plant cells, seeking to isolate those genes which might be responsible for certain characteristics in the organism," says D. William Rains, director of the plant-growth laboratory. Once identified, the gene material might be transferred from bacteria into plants, researchers hope.

PLANT GROWTH STUDIES

Two other important areas of research involve nitrogen fixation and photosynthesis. The first seeks to stimulate plants to draw nitrogen from the air; scientists hope that this ability, which is possessed only by bacteria, can be transferred to plants that now get nitrogen from fertilizer. And if photosynthesis—the process through which plants convert the energy in sunlight into plant sugars—could be made more efficient, plants would grow faster.

Plants now convert only 1% of the energy absorbed from the sun into sugars. Says Dean Hess: "Think of what it would mean if we could raise that to 2%. That could mean a doubling of plant growth rates, and that might be reflected in massive food-production increases."

Moreover, fewer than 10% of the world's 300,000 species of higher plants have been screened for any purpose, and only about 1% have been thoroughly screened for possible use by man. So enormous latitude still remains for agricultural expansion—and a staggering task is faced by genetic engineers searching for desirable genes.

Perhaps unlike some financial people, genetic engineers here seem to harbor few illusions. They say it may take years and even decades before some of their ideas reach commercial usefulness.

Much closer to practical application are embryo transplants in animals. A high milk producer can become the mother cow for a whole herd. After artificial insemination induces pregnancy, the embryo is transplanted into an ordinary cow. The resulting calf has the quality characteristics of the blood mother rather than the bearing mother. The high-quality cow can deliver embryo after embryo for transplanting; one cow here had a record 11 calves in a single year.

"This is the way all animal breeding will be done on farms in another few years," says Donald L. Bath, a scientist here.

COMPUTERIZED FARMS

Also likely is the computerized farm, on which the farmer can handle his cattle and milk-cow feeding programs via computer. The university already has such a system. With it, a farmer can select any of dozens of feeds to achieve the best nutrition at the lowest price.

"We now have 61 groups around the country tied into one computer to get feeding programs," Mr. Bath says. Some are feed companies, consultants and dairies, each of which deals with several hundred farmers. During the past several years, the program has increased average annual milk production to 20,371 pounds per animal from 14,429 pounds.

The new canning process, says Roger E. Garrett, chairman of the Agricultural Engineering Department, uses direct flame on cans for sterilization and drastically reduces energy costs. Taste tests show that products thus canned are more likely to retain natural flavors.

Wallis H. Clark Jr., director of the aquaculture program, reports the successful crossing of a Maine lobster with a European one; the goal is to produce a lobster that is more docile than the Maine variety—and less fond of cannibalism. Now the facility is doing something heretofore deemed impossible: breeding lobsters in captivity with an artificial diet. Under the Davis system, a one-pound lobster may be produced in two years, less than half the normal period.

"Two companies on the West Coast and one on the East Coast are going into this on a commercial scale," Mr. Clark says.

STURGEON HATCHERY

The university also has the Western Hemisphere's first sturgeon hatchery. Breeding from fingerlings hatched last May has been so successful that commercial production is considered possible.

And researchers here sometimes turn to old crops. One is amaranth, a high-protein cereal of the ancient Aztecs. The Spanish conquerors of Mexico banned cultivation of the grain because of its religious significance to the Indians, and it hasn't been raised to any extent in North America ever since.

"It is a crop that might fit the growing cycles of many American farmers," says Subodh K. Jain, a researcher here. He is working to improve seed characteristics. And backyard gardeners, especially in California, are already growing amaranth as a health food. ●

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF RELIGIOUS PROPERTY MUST BE STOPPED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLARZ) is recognized for 15 minutes.

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation cosponsored by Congressman WAXMAN which would make it a Federal crime punishable by 5 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine to destroy a house of worship or the religious property within, or to vandalize a cemetery or religious school.

To effectively guarantee freedom of worship in this country there must be substantial penalties for those who would interfere with an individual's right to worship without fear. Those who deliberately destroy religious property commit not only a crime against property, but also a crime against individuals. Churches, synagogues, and their sacred contents are often of irreplaceable, traditional and historic value and their destruction can cause the disappearance of congregations and their heritage of worship.

In my own district over the last year there have been dozens of vicious attacks on houses of worship. At Temple Ner Tamid night marauders painted red swastikas on the floor, mutilated Holy Torahs, and splattered paint over the rabbi's robes and prayer shawl, leaving cash and valuable equipment untouched. In Brighton Beach, Beth Hamidrash Hagodol Synagogue was destroyed by arson, and dozens of sacred and valuable antique Torah scrolls have been stolen from temples in my district, preventing these congregations from holding their Sabbath services.

The following article from the New York Times on January 5, 1981, details the incredible impact of crimes carried out against a small Jewish congregation:

SEVEN TORAHS STOLEN FROM SYNAGOGUE IN BOROUGH PARK—CRIME PERILS HALF CENTURY OF CONTINUOUS SERVICES

(By Robert D. McFadden)

Seven elaborately handwritten Torah scrolls that were valued at \$15,000 each and had been used weekly for more than 50 years by one of the oldest synagogues in Brooklyn were stolen sometime Saturday night or yesterday morning.

The crime, the latest in what the police called a rising incidence of break-ins at houses of worship in the city, stunned the rabbi and members of Congregation Yeshiva Yavne, a turn-of-the-century synagogue at 510 Dahill Road, near 40th Street, in the Borough Park section.

"My heart aches when I speak about it," Rabbi Solomon Shapiro said yesterday after discovering the doors of the Holy Ark ajar on the altar and the seven wooden-handled parchment scrolls missing.

The rabbi said his Orthodox congregation was composed of a dwindling number of aging members, only about 30 people, who could not afford a single replacement for the stolen Torahs, which were not insured. And unless he is able to borrow one this week, the rabbi said, a tradition of Sabbath services dating back 55 to 60 years might be broken.

TWO YEARS OF WORK

The Torah is traditionally the holiest object in a synagogue. A long parchment scroll inscribed with the Five Books of Moses and wrapped around a wooden or metal roller, each is a product of painstaking effort by a scribe who may labor two years or longer copying the Hebrew text. Some have gold or silver handles and finger-like pointers used for following each line of the text.

Because of the costly materials and effort involved in creating a Torah, the value of a scroll has risen dramatically in recent years, from \$3,000 to \$15,000, according to Rabbi Shapiro.

And as the value of Torahs has risen, the number of reported thefts also has been increasing in New York, Israel, France and elsewhere. The police and spokesmen for various religious organizations have noted that churches and synagogues are often unlocked, unattended and quite vulnerable to thieves, and that the rising value of religious objects may have led to underworld "fencing" operations specializing in them.

Detectives of the 66th Precinct, which covers an area in Borough Park dotted with synagogues, recalled several other synagogue thefts last year. Brooklyn South detectives said they had observed a rising incidence of break-ins at churches and synagogues in recent months, although no statistics were available.

No precise statistics were available on a citywide basis, either, but the police noted that recent increases in such crimes had in part prompted the creation last month of a special 13-member police unit assigned to investigate crimes of a religious, ethnic or racial nature.

Rabbi Shapiro said the Torah scrolls at Congregation Yeshiva Yavne were taken sometime between 6:15 P.M. Saturday, when he locked up and left the building after Sabbath services, and 11:30 A.M. yesterday, when he returned. The thief or thieves apparently entered through a basement window, which had been forced open.

"I left the congregation a little after 6 o'clock and locked up as usual," the rabbi recalled. "This morning, I happened to

come into the main synagogue about 11:20 and noticed that the Holy Ark was kind of open. The doors were not closed as they should be.

"I ran over—and then I almost collapsed. All seven Torahs had disappeared."

Rabbi Shapiro said there had been no vandalism in the synagogue. But the loss of the Torahs, he said, has left his congregation "shocked and very upset."

"At one time," the rabbi said, "the scrolls were considered such holy objects that no one would dare to touch them. Now, unfortunately, times have changed."

"We have only a small number of worshippers, a handful of elderly people, and they cannot afford to buy a new Torah," the rabbi said. "Now we are faced with a great dilemma. Services have been held continuously for 55 to 60 years in this congregation, but we cannot have services without a Torah. I don't know what we're going to do."

Outrageous acts such as these are reminiscent of the vicious persecution to which Jews and other religious groups have been subject in the past. They constitute a flagrant violation of freedom of worship, which I believe the Federal Government must fully address.

The U.S. Constitution protects our freedom of religion, but now it is up to the Congress to extend the Federal civil rights statutes to include the prosecution of church and synagogue cases just as it covers offenses against homes and multiple dwellings. Passage of the legislation I have introduced today would permit the Justice Department to investigate and prosecute those who commit such malicious acts of vandalism against houses of worship, religious schools, or cemeteries.

I hope that other Members of the House will join with me and Congressman WAXMAN in working for the passage of this legislation which would lead to a decrease in the incidence of attacks on our sacred places.

The text of the legislation I am proposing is as follows:

H.R. —

A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to make it a Federal crime to vandalize a house of worship or any religious articles therein

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Chapter 13 of the title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 246. Whoever vandalizes, sets fire to, or in any other way damages or destroys a religious house of worship or any other religious object contained therein, or a consecrated cemetery, or religious school, with the intent to intimidate or otherwise interfere with any person freely exercising his religion shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both."

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 1 of this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.●

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep concern and alarm that I

call to the attention of my colleagues and the general public the wave of anti-Semitic vandalism now sweeping our Nation. Tragically, such acts are no longer rare occurrences. It is no coincidence that the bombing of a synagogue in Paris and attacks on Jewish businesses in Europe have been matched, in our country with the spray painting of swastikas and Nazi slogans on synagogue edifices and the firebombing of religious institutions.

In my own community in Los Angeles not a week passes without several reports of anti-Semitic vandalism or harassment. Los Angeles, the Nation's second largest Jewish community, includes a very substantial population of survivors of the holocaust. We cannot tell them that the current troubles will pass or that these incidents are the work of common pranksters with no serious malicious intent. The experiences of a lifetime tell them, as they must tell us, that these facile explanations are not to be trusted.

Today, Representative STEPHEN J. SOLARZ and I are introducing legislation which would make attacks on churches, synagogues, cemeteries, and other sacred places a Federal crime punishable by up to 5 years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000.

If this bill is enacted, local communities plagued by acts of religious hatred could count on the full resources of the FBI and other agencies of the Federal Government in their efforts to fight back. I proudly support this bill and urge our fellow Representatives to give our proposal their most serious consideration.

I should like to direct the attention of all to the excellent article, inserted below, by Richard Solomon, which appeared in the Los Angeles B'nai B'rith Messenger on January 16, 1981; it documents the need for the legislation we are introducing:

[From the B'nai B'rith Messenger, Jan. 16, 1981]

WAVE OF HATE VANDALISM GRIPS LOS ANGELES

(By Ronald Solomon)

Los Angeles Jewish community leaders are on watch in the wake of last week's vicious acts of anti-Semitic vandalism at the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies, Mt. Sinai Memorial Park and the Glasband-Willen Mortuary.

In each case, anti-Jewish words were spray-painted on the walls with the common element being the black paint that was used, according to police.

"The disease of anti-Semitism still festers in our society in spite of the efforts of religious and community leaders from all walks of life," said Lawrence E. Irell, president of the Jewish Federation Council this week. "While we believe that the majority of the American people have not demonstrated any anti-Jewish prejudices, the outrages perpetrated at the Simon Wiesenthal Center and Mt. Sinai Memorial Park and Glasband-Willen, are repugnant to all people who believe in American values and freedoms..."

Mayor Tom Bradley called the incidents "ugly and shameful attempts of a few sick vandals to frighten, threaten or goad us into the pit with them..."

The damage at the Wiesenthal Center, 9760 W. Pico Blvd., took place between midnight and 5 a.m. Wednesday, Jan. 7. The outside walls of the holocaust museum, which is located at the Yeshiva University of Los Angeles, were painted with German slogans and Nazi insignias including swastikas.

These slurs included "NSWPP Erwache" (National Socialist White People's Party Awaken) "Achtung Juden SS Kommt" (Jews Beware SS is coming) "Tod Zu die Juden" (death to the Jews) "Kill Jews" and "Simon is the murderer."

Two cans of spray paint were found by the students as they prepared to attend classes the following day.

Police are seeking the whereabouts of two young men who participated in a bizarre incident which took place at the center the Sunday before, and may be tied in to the vandalism.

According to spokesmen at the museum, the two young men entered the building Sunday afternoon wearing Nazi uniforms including storm troopers' boots and swastikas. The two approached a volunteer at the museum—Magda Bass—a holocaust survivor, and spoke of how their fathers served in the SS and how proud they were of that fact. The men were escorted from the building.

"These haters always begin with spray paint," said Rabbi Marvin Hier, the university's dean. "Unfortunately, as history has taught us, white-washing their slogans can only lead to the most profound tragedies."

Another possible tie in to the university said, may be the notorious California-based "Journal of Historical Review," published in Torrance. The journal is a holocaust revisionist publication.

In the winter edition, which was published a few days prior to the vandalism, the journal called Simon Wiesenthal a Nazi collaborator and attacked the Wiesenthal Center along with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Security will now be stepped up at the university which also houses YULA High School.

At Mt. Sinai Memorial Park, two attacks were made early last Thursday. A swastika and the words "Beware" and "Die" were found spray-painted on the wall of the mortuary at 5950 Forest Lawn Dr. A male caller contacted NBC at 2 a.m. and said "We struck at Mt. Sinai Cemetery. We left our mark." At about 4 a.m., a bottle was thrown through an eight-foot window at the cemetery.

Glasband-Willen Mortuary in West Hollywood experienced a similar spray-paint episode.

Last week's incidents came on the heels of the arrest and subsequent arraignment of two neo-Nazis in the Dec. 6 fire which gutted the sanctuary of Temple Beth David in Temple City.

Calls from Christian clergy poured into the Wiesenthal Center offering to help with the clean-up. A mass solidarity rally will be held Sunday, Jan. 25, at 1 p.m. in front of the center at which time voices of support will be raised. Simon Wiesenthal will attend.

U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan and California Governor Jerry Brown both issued statements condemning the acts of vandalism.

Evangelical Christian ministers gathered in Los Angeles last week to reaffirm the need for Christians at this time not to remain silent. Pastor Chester Harter, Jr., of First Baptist Church of Southgate, stated that "anti-Semitism is not a Jewish problem, it is a challenge to Christianity as a community and a world force. It is our responsibility as Christians to challenge those who perpetrate these acts of violence and hatred."

[From the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, Feb. 2, 1981]

A CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT ANTI-SEMITIC ACTS IN LOS ANGELES

(By Patricia Wolf)

Since last December a wave of anti-Semitic acts has struck Los Angeles, leaving the Jewish community concerned and angry.

The following is a chronology of these events:

Dec. 6—An arson fire at Temple Beth David in Temple City caused more than \$100,000 damage to the sanctuary, social hall, religious scrolls and prayer books.

Dec. 13—Two self-proclaimed members of the American Nazi Party, Michael Steven Canale, 33 and Donald Neilson, 24, were arrested in connection with the fire at Temple Beth David.

Dec. 13—Five windows were broken at Temple Shaarei Tikvah in Arcadia.

Jan. 6—Swastikas and Nazi slogans were found spray painted on the walls of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies in West Los Angeles. The slogans included "Simon is a murderer" and "Death to all Jews, Beware the SS is coming."

Jan. 6—A swastika and the slogan "Kill Jews" were spray painted on a wall of the Glasband-Willen Memorial Chapel in West Hollywood.

Jan. 7—A bottle was thrown through a plate glass window at Mount Sinai Memorial Park in the Hollywood Hills. Profanity directed at Jews was spray painted on the glass and marble front entrance to the park.

Jan. 15—Swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans were spray painted on the walls of businesses and apartment houses in the Beverly-Fairfax area.

Jan. 20—Posters announcing a march down Fairfax Avenue by the National Socialist American Workers Party were plastered on the windows of businesses on Fairfax Avenue.

Jan. 20—A red Star of David with a slash through it and the words "This is only the beginning" were found spray painted on the walls of the Glasband-Willen Memorial Chapel in West Hollywood.

Jan. 25—More than 2,000 persons gathered at the Simon Wiesenthal Center to denounce anti-Semitic attacks.

Jan. 26—Swastikas and slogans saying "Die Jew boys" and "God is With Us" were found spray painted on the walls at Temple Beth Hillel in North Hollywood.

In mid-January, three attacks were reported on Messianic Jewish organizations in West Los Angeles and Beverly Hills. Authorities do not believe these attacks, on the Jews for Jesus, Beth Hayim Fellowship and the Open Door Messianic Jewish Congregation, were committed by neo-Nazi groups.

In mid-October 1980, nearly 400 tombstones were overturned at the Mount Carmel Cemetery in the City of Commerce. Sheriff's deputies determined the vandalism was the work of juveniles participating in a gang initiation. Some members of the

Jewish community still believe the vandalism had anti-Semitic overtones.)

A GOVERNMENT OR A BUTCHER SHOP?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. ST GERMAIN) is recognized for 15 minutes. ● Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, in a few short weeks we have moved from the most extravagant Presidential inaugural to the most extravagant budget cuts in the history of the Nation.

Numbers have filled the Washington air like so much confetti. A billion here, a billion there—every edition of the newspapers brings news of bigger and better cuts. At times, we had to question whether we were running a giant butcher shop or a government.

Vice President BUSH—in his Sunday night speech in New York—identifies the administration's budget-cutting weapon as a "scalpel" and "not the butcher's cleaver." All I can say, is thank God, Mr. BUSH decided to become a politician and not a surgeon.

The numbers—and the competition for bigger and bigger headlines—have submerged the programs themselves. My suspicion is that we are at the mercy of some giant computer in the basement at the Office of Management and Budget, pouring forth endless printouts designed to reach some preconceived notion of what looks good as a multibillion-dollar prime cut.

Budgets and economic reports have been great public relations and political tools of Presidents—Democrats and Republicans alike. President Reagan and his administration certainly have the right to play the same game. The Congress, the public, and the press, however, have the distinct responsibility to question the quality and rationality of the cuts, the glories of IBM wizardry notwithstanding.

Mr. Speaker, I have said many times since the November election that it is my intention to cooperate with the new administration and to support its initiatives when possible. Democrats and Republicans share concern over the state of the economy, and I applaud any effort to cut waste, unworkable programs, and extravagance from the Federal budget. I have been at the forefront of many of these efforts in past Congresses and I would add, parenthetically, that I have found Republican bureaucrats as difficult as Democratic bureaucrats when their programs are under fire.

Nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, we must face the fact that we do have a Federal Government; that we do have a highly complex, interdependent economy; and that we do have the poor, the disadvantaged, and those struggling up from the lower rungs to the great American dream. Let not the

wild swings of the Carry Nations of the budget process suggest that suddenly—eureka—we can dismantle the Federal Government and all programs that make it work for not only the banks and big business, but for the less fortunate.

It is important that the grab for budget-cutting headlines not lead to unthinking and unworkable cuts which will render programs impossible to manage, create greater inefficiency in the Government bureaucracy. Let us make certain that the necessary cuts are meaningful and that they are aimed at unworkable and wasteful areas and that they not rip the heart out of the programs that do work and that do aid people and that do increase productivity.

Although many of the cuts being mentioned come from programs authorized by this committee, it is significant that the Democratic leadership of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee has not been consulted or informed in any manner by the administration. We have been forced to depend on leaks from something called the black book and the news stories developed by the members of the Washington press corps. I think many members of this committee—Republicans and Democrats alike—who worked on these programs would be interested in hearing, not from the OMB, but from the people who will actually operate the programs—those who will be required to reorder the priorities in their agencies. Only then will the jumble of numbers pouring forth from the administration make sense; only then will we know how this administration plans to deliver necessary services.

To accomplish this, Mr. Speaker, I have asked my subcommittee chairmen on the Banking Committee to call the various Cabinet and agency heads before their subcommittees for a first-hand analysis on just how these programs will continue to operate after the budget ax has landed. I think this is very important if we are to properly judge the budget cuts and if we are to plan committee agendas.

I trust and hope, Mr. Speaker, that these program people—the bureaucrats on the line—have been kept fully informed and have helped develop the details of the proposed cuts and that they will be able to give us this early reading on the workability of the new budget.

Judging from the numbers leaked for the headlines, we can at this point assume that the Reagan budget will be heavily tilted against programs designed to lift the poor, to reach our inner cities, to feed, house, and clothe those least able to do so for themselves.

Food stamps are an example. Here the black book tells us the Reagan ad-

ministration has decided to make major cuts over the next 4 years. This has a substantial impact on humans; but what real impact does it have on a multibillion-dollar budget? I trust the administration is aware that the last Congress did institute reforms in this program and I hope the results of these changes will be looked at before wholesale cuts are attempted.

Such cuts gain brief headlines and months of substandard existence for individuals. The saddest thing is that these cuts—like other slashes—have little real impact on the fight against inflation.

Arguments against massive slashes are made powerfully by Nobel Prize-winning Dr. Kenneth Arrow, who notes that—

It is not so much a question of a high level (of government spending) or a low level, but a stable level. We shouldn't have a big increase in spending one year and deep cuts the next.

And it is not only the size of spending by the Government that economists consider relatively unimportant, but the size of deficits. As Paul Samuelson has noted—

When it comes to the U.S. budget, the issue of whether the budget is one pfennig out of balance or two pfennigs in balance is an ideological and a symbolic one. It has no economic significance. The difference between small surplus or small deficit in a \$2.5 trillion economy is symbolic as an indication of society's . . . humaneness to individuals.

Mr. Speaker, we should make no mistake about the relative size of the deficit we are talking of here. The Federal debt, as a percent of total GNP has declined steadily for the last 20 years, from nearly 60 percent of GNP in 1960 to just over 30 percent of GNP in 1980.

This is why wisdom dictates that we approach the budget hysteria with caution. Let us cut where it makes commonsense, improves efficiency, and eliminates waste. But, let us not enter the budget-slashing exercise on the false belief that suddenly we have found the magic formula, the panacea, for our economic troubles.

Faced with the economic realities, I must question the administration's apparent plan to cut such programs as the unemployment insurance extended benefits, medicaid, and disability insurance for injured workers under the social security system.

If we are to believe the black book leaks, the administration wishes to couple unemployment benefit reductions with reductions in medical and disability benefits that have provided a modicum of peace of mind to those injured on the job, or those who fall victim to prolonged illnesses. These are benefits that the Nation's workers have paid for through their taxes, as they have paid for the unemployment extended benefits. I question these cuts as a matter of equity or good social policy and, most of all, I ques-

tion just how much this means to the grand economic plan.

In the field of energy, the Stockman black book would cut funding, or terminate programs designed to promote alternative energy source development, and to aid low-income persons to weatherize their homes. Three energy source programs are targeted in Stockman's plans: Synfuels, alcohol/biomass and hydropower. While the argument is made that these cuts would save \$498 million this year, the true costs of these slashes far outweigh the savings. Alcohol/biomass and hydropower offer renewable energy resources which this country cannot afford to overlook. Synfuels, on the other hand, offer not only massive new fuel sources, but are potentially crucial to our Nation's defense as a domestic source for petroleum for our Armed Forces.

Topping off this energy carnage is the end of subsidized loans for low-income families to weatherize their homes. With the administration removing price controls on heating oil, and planning to remove them from natural gas it seems incredible that they would deny the poor one possible source of relief from skyrocketing energy prices, and our country will not save \$1 in outlays this year, and \$287 million in 1982.

Again, if we are to believe all the background leaks, the administration justifies its slashing of energy conservation programs with an almost total reliance on conservation by price. Decontrol, the theory goes, will raise prices to a point where conservation is certain to follow.

The administration is right on at least half of that equation. Decontrol will raise prices. My constituents in Rhode Island can testify to that.

But, what, I would like to ask the authors of the black book, happens to the low- and moderate-income family, the elderly on social security when conservation is solely on the basis of price?

Perhaps we could string banners across the main streets of our communities: "Conserve or Freeze to Death."

A much more effective—and a more humane—way would be to continue, to enhance and streamline our conservation efforts. I am not satisfied with the disjointed manner in which our energy policies have been put together and I would like to see a more effective and coordinated effort put together. But, that is far short of a "pay-or-else" edict approach to conservation.

In the area of housing the administration has targeted four programs which are aimed at the redevelopment of low-income neighborhoods—cuts totaling \$270 million according to the black book. These programs, which the administration plans to terminate, cover aid to individuals in rehabilitating their houses and to communities in

improving their private and public lands which can rescue neighborhoods from the long-term neglect that has led to urban wastelands like the South Bronx.

It was candidate Reagan who told a group of South Bronx residents this past fall, "I can't do a damn thing for you if I don't get elected." And it was candidate Reagan who told the National Urban League that same day not to consider him "a caricature conservative" who would be "antipoor, antiblack and antidisadvantaged."

The neighborhood self-help development program provides grants and technical assistance to neighborhood agencies to preserve and revitalize activities in low-income areas. This program costs \$3.2 million a year, yet allows local communities to band together to work together to save their neighborhoods. There is some further help coming to such agencies from the planning assistance grants, at a cost to the Government of \$1.5 million. Without this assistance, redevelopment programs would have a much harder time availing themselves of professional assistance and advice in making the best use of the money and facilities at their disposal in redevelopment programs—another case where budget cuts can be inefficient, adding rather than reducing costs.

Finally, there are the rehabilitation loan fund and section 108 loan guarantees. The first program is aimed at helping individuals in low-income areas convert their own homes, while the second program is aimed at helping community organizations acquire and rehabilitate publicly owned land for the use of their citizens. I would strongly suggest that our new administration take a hard look—talk to the program people—before using these cuts as part of their budget window dressing.

Even more importantly, I hope the wiser heads in the administration will insist on a closer look at the black book's death warrant for the urban development action grant program. UDAG is a much-beleaguered program, and has been singled out for criticism by the new administration; yet according to reports, in its 3 years, UDAG has stimulated \$11.5 billion of private investment, which has led to 463,218 new jobs, and added hundreds of millions of dollars to city, State, and Federal revenues—on an expenditure of \$1.9 billion. Should we abandon programs which generate \$6 of private investment for every dollar spent? The savings in unemployment and aid to dependent children alone as a result of the UDAG program are enormous, not to mention the lowering of tension and the raising of hopes in our inner cities.

While UDAG concentrates on inner-city investments that are the key to

lowering our disgracefully high unemployment rates in those areas, the Export-Import Bank helps us save jobs through the country, and in all economic sectors.

Since its creation in the mid-thirties, the Bank has made a substantial commitment to the export of U.S.-produced goods and services and in the process has helped to create and maintain thousands of jobs. Specifically, since the creation of the Export-Import Bank, more than \$100 billion in loan guarantees and direct loan authority have helped to create or sustain millions of jobs.

The Export-Import Bank, in addition, is one of the few Government agencies which actually makes a profit, having returned over \$1 billion to the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, I think the efforts of the Export-Import Bank can be improved and I would like to see this administration insist on more help for the smaller companies that would like to enter the export markets. I stand ready to support a sane approach to make this Bank work for a broader sector of our economy.

At the same time, our exports are essential. I am not willing to take a great slash at the Export-Import Bank for some misguided public relations purpose while we continue to struggle to keep our balance of payments on an even keel. We must face the fact that other nations subsidize many of their exports and I do not want some overnight computer run to suddenly create more problems with our efforts to compete in world markets.

Some of the black book's black magic seems designed to satisfy philosophical hangups of a few with little or no concern about economic impact. For example, cooperatives—self-help organizations formed by local people—apparently have a real enemy somewhere among the black book authors.

The little National Consumer Cooperative Bank is to be cut, we hear—cut to the bone and eliminated with no loan authority left. This comes at a time when the Bank—which began its life in this committee—is about to enter the market for its funds. It simply needs the additional capital already authorized by Congress, but the anti-co-op bias of the administration apparently will order an immediate execution. This is wasteful, wiping out gains already made by the Bank. It saves only a minuscule amount in the current budget and such an immediate closing of the Bank—if successful—would in the long run actually prevent the bank from recovering the capital it has already invested.

The capital in the Bank is repayable by the borrowers, and it is being repaid. But the Reagan administration, if the rumors are correct, would cut these repayments off. Strange eco-

nomics in an administration ostensibly dedicated to economy.

The Co-Op Bank, of course, is a self-help program based on the bedrock of fully repayable loans. It is not welfare; it is not handouts; it is not Government bureaucracy. Quite the opposite. It is local control, local initiative, local people.

Of course, this program is modeled after the highly successful Farm Credit System whose entities, including the Bank for Cooperatives, have become self-sufficient operations that have brought great benefits to rural and farm areas. If the Reagan administration finds this model unacceptable for consumer cooperatives, what will be its attitude toward the Farm Credit System itself?

We do know that rural cooperatives which provide light and power for farms and small communities—and help lower the cost of food production—are under attack in the black book. And rumors are coming forth that the credit cooperatives—credit unions—will have their newly created Central Liquidity Fund hamstrung in the Reagan proposals.

So, for those people who believe in self-help, in starting their own local organizations and maintaining control through a cooperative structure—the Reagan administration apparently has you in their sights.

The budget cuts, Mr. Speaker, are, for the most part, slashes aimed at many, who—for various reasons—need a temporary helping hand, government of people; not a government of computers.

Cuts of this magnitude would be questionable in any event, but the seriousness is magnified by the administration's emerging new tax policy which appears certain to skew the benefits for business and upper income taxpayers.

These tax cuts which are weighted in favor of the rich and the budget cuts aimed at the poor seem certain to make some fundamental changes in the distribution of income—a redistribution of the hopes and desires of millions of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, once again I sincerely hope that this administration—when the newness of the computer runs fades—will approach both budget and tax cuts with a calmer view. I think President Reagan and his administration will find many of us willing to cooperate if we can be assured that there are indeed scalpels, and not meat axes, in the medicine closet. And most importantly, if we can be assured that there are qualified surgeons on the job that truly want the patient to live.●

RULES OF COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE FOR 97TH CONGRESS

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule XI, clause 2, I present for the printing in the RECORD the rules adopted by the Committee on Energy and Commerce:

RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 97TH CONGRESS

Rule 1. *Rules of the House.* The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees and its subcommittees so far as is applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day is a motion of high privilege in committee and subcommittees. Written rules adopted by the committee, not inconsistent with the Rules of the House, shall be binding on each subcommittee of the committee. Each subcommittee of the committee is part of the committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the committee. Rule XI of the Rules of the House, which pertains entirely to committee procedure, is incorporated and made a part of the rules of this committee, which are supplementary to Rules of the House.

Rule 2. *Time, Place of Meetings.* (a) The committee shall meet on the fourth Tuesday of each month and at such other times as determined by the chairman, or pursuant to subparagraph (b), in Room 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building, at 9:45 a.m. for the consideration of bills, resolutions, and other business, if the House is in session on that day. If the House is not in session on that day and the committee has not met during such month, the committee shall meet at such time and place on the first day thereafter when the House is in session.

(b) The chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to that call of the chairman.

(c) If at least three members of the committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) desire that a special meeting of the committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) be called by the chairman or subcommittee chairman, those members may file in the offices of the committee their written request to the chairman or subcommittee chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman or subcommittee chairman of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman or subcommittee chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) may file in the offices of the committee their written notice that a special meeting of the committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The committee or

subcommittee (whichever is applicable) shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee or subcommittee (whichever is applicable) that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that specified meeting.

(d) If the chairman of the committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(e) Each meeting of the committee or any of its subcommittees for the transaction of business, including hearings and the markup of legislation, shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee in open session and with a quorum present determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to those special cases provided in the Rules of the House where closed sessions are otherwise provided.

(f) At least once a month, the chairman shall convene a meeting of the chairmen of the subcommittees. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss issues pending before the committee and the procedures for committee consideration of such matters. The discussion may include, among other items, the scheduling of hearings and meetings, questions of subcommittee jurisdiction and the conduct of joint subcommittee hearings.

Rule 3. Agenda. The agenda for each committee or subcommittee meeting (other than a hearing), setting out the date, time, place, and all items of business to be considered shall be provided to each member of the committee by delivery to his office at least 36 hours in advance of such meeting.

Rule 4. Procedure. (a)(1) The date, time, place, and subject matter of any hearing of the committee or any of its subcommittees shall be announced at least 1 week in advance of the commencement of such hearing, unless the committee or subcommittee determines in accordance with such procedure as it may prescribe, that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner.

(2)(A) The date, time, place, and subject matter of any meeting (other than a hearing) scheduled on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday when the House will be in session, shall be announced at least 36 hours in advance of the commencement of such meeting.

(B) The time, place, and subject matter of a meeting (other than a hearing or a meeting to which subparagraph (A) applies) shall be announced at least 72 hours in advance of the commencement of such meeting.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the committee or subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the committee, at least two working days in advance of his appearance, fifty (50) copies of a written statement of his proposed testimony and shall limit his oral presentation at his appearance to a brief summary of his argument, unless this requirement, or any part thereof, is waived by the committee or subcommittee chairman presiding.

(c) The right to interrogate the witnesses before the committee or any of its subcommittees shall alternate between majority

and minority members. Each member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each member who so desires has had an opportunity to question witnesses. No member shall be recognized for a second period of 5 minutes to interrogate a witness until each member of the committee present has been recognized once for that purpose. While the committee or subcommittee is operating under the 5-minute rule for the interrogation of witnesses, the chairman shall recognize in order of appearance members who were not present when the meeting was called to order after all members who were present when the meeting was called to order have been recognized in the order of seniority on the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(d) No bill, recommendation, or other matter reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full committee unless the text of the matter reported, together with an explanation, has been available to members of the committee for at least 36 hours. Such explanation shall include a summary of the major provisions of the legislation, an explanation of the relationship of the matter to present law, and a summary of the need for the legislation. All subcommittee actions shall be reported promptly by the clerk of the committee to all members of the committee.

Rule 5. Waiver of Notice, Agenda, and Layover Requirements. Requirements of Rules 3, 4(a)(2), and 4(d) may be waived by a majority of those present and voting (a majority being present) of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

Rule 6. Quorum. Testimony may be taken and evidence received at any hearing at which there are present not fewer than two members of the committee or subcommittee in question. In the case of a meeting other than a hearing, the number of members constituting a quorum shall be one-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee, except that a matter may not be reported by the committee or a subcommittee unless a majority of the members thereof is actually present.

Rule 7. Proxies. No vote by any member of the committee or any of its subcommittees with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy unless a proxy authorization is given in writing by the member desiring to cast a proxy, which authorization shall assert that the member is absent on official business or is absent due to personal illness and is thus unable to be present at the meeting of the committee or subcommittee, and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his/her vote and shall contain the date and time of day that the proxy is signed. No proxy shall be voted on a motion to adjourn or shall be counted to make a quorum or be voted unless a quorum is present.

Rule 8. Journal, Rollcalls. The proceedings of the committee shall be recorded in a journal which shall, among other things, show those present at each meeting, and include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded and a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition voted. A copy of the journal shall be furnished to the ranking minority member. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member. No demand for a roll-

call shall be made or obtained except for the purpose of procuring a record vote or in the apparent absence of a quorum. The result of each rollcall vote in any meeting of the committee shall be made available in the committee office for inspection by the public, as provided in Rule XI, clause 2(e) of the rules of the House.

Rule 9. Filing of Committee Reports. If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by this committee, any member or members of the committee should give notice of an intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than three (3) calendar days (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views in writing and signed by that member or members with the committee. All such views so filed shall be included within and shall be a part of the report filed by the committee with respect to that measure or matter.

Rule 10. Subcommittees. There shall be such standing subcommittees with such jurisdiction and size as determined by the majority party caucus of the committee and, in addition, a Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. The jurisdiction, number, and size of the subcommittees shall be determined by the majority party caucus prior to the start of the bidding process for subcommittee chairmanships and assignments. Such subcommittees shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be of equal size. The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall coordinate its work with the work of other standing subcommittees and shall maintain regular communication with the standing subcommittees and the chairman of the full committee in order to obtain advice on subjects for investigation. The standing subcommittees shall maintain regular communication with the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations to advise the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of subjects for investigation.

Rule 11. Powers and Duties of Subcommittees. Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the chairman of the full committee with a view toward assuring availability of meeting rooms and avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

Rule 12. Reference of Legislation and Other Matters. All legislation and other matters referred to the committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction immediately unless by majority vote of the members of the full committee within five (5) legislative days, consideration is to be by the full committee. In the case of legislation or other matter within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee, the chairman of the committee shall have the same authority to refer such legislation or other matter to one or more subcommittees as the Speaker has under clause 5(c) of Rule X of the House of Representatives to refer a matter to one or more committees of the House. Such authority shall include the authority to refer such legislation or matter to an *ad hoc* subcommittee appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the committee, from the members of the subcommittees having legislative or oversight jurisdiction.

Rule 13. Ratio of Subcommittees. The majority caucus of the committee shall deter-

mine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party members for each subcommittee and the chairman shall negotiate that ratio with the minority party, provided that the ratio of party members on each subcommittee shall be no less favorable to the majority than that of the full committee, nor shall such ratio provide for a majority of less than two majority members.

Rule 14. Subcommittee Membership. (a) Subject to the requirements of the Manual of the Democratic Caucus of the House of Representatives, each majority member other than the chairman of the full committee or the chairman of a subcommittee shall in order of committee seniority be entitled to membership on two subcommittees of that member's choice. A member (other than an *ex officio* member) may serve on more than two subcommittees only if such service is necessary in order to comply with Rule 13. Proceeding in order of seniority on the committee, each majority member, other than the chairman of the full committee and the chairmen of the several subcommittees, shall be entitled to select one subcommittee position each. The subcommittee selection process shall then continue in sequence of committee seniority, including the chairmen of the several subcommittees, for succeeding rounds of selection until all subcommittee positions are filled. The subcommittee selection process shall be conducted at a meeting of the majority party caucus of the committee held prior to any organizational meeting of the full committee. Subcommittee selections of each member shall be recorded by the clerk as made and shall be available for examination by the members.

(b) Minority subcommittee membership shall be selected as determined by the minority.

(c) The chairman and ranking minority member of the committee shall be *ex officio* members with voting privileges of each legislative subcommittee of the committee of which they are assigned members.

Rule 15. Subcommittee Chairmen. (a)(1) Majority members of the committee shall have the right, in order of full committee seniority, to bid for subcommittee chairmanships. Any request for a subcommittee chairmanship shall be subject to approval by a majority of those present and voting, by secret ballot, in the majority party caucus of the committee. If the caucus rejects a subcommittee chairmanship bid, the next senior majority member may bid for the position as in the first instance. The subcommittee chairmen shall be elected by the full committee from nominations submitted by the majority party caucus of the committee.

(2) If the majority members of the committee shall determine to change the size of any subcommittee after the start of the bidding process, they may do so, but in that event, all previous action on the bidding process shall be expunged and the bidding process shall start anew.

(b) Subcommittee chairmen shall manage legislation reported from the subcommittees on the House floor.

(c) The chairman of the committee may make available to the chairman of any subcommittee office equipment and facilities which have been provided to him and for which he is personally responsible, subject to such terms and conditions as the chairman deems appropriate.

Rule 16. Committee Professional and Clerical Staff Appointments. (a) Whenever the chairman of the committee determines

that any professional staff member appointed pursuant to the provisions of clause 6 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, who is assigned to such chairman and not to the ranking minority member, by reason of such professional staff member's expertise or qualifications will be of assistance to one or more subcommittees in carrying out their assigned responsibilities, he may delegate such member to such subcommittees for such purpose. A delegation of a member of the professional staff pursuant to this subsection shall be made after consultation with the subcommittee chairmen and with the approval of the subcommittee chairman or chairmen involved.

(b) Professional staff members appointed pursuant to clause 6 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, who are assigned to the ranking minority party member of the committee and not to the chairman of the committee, shall be assigned to such committee business as the minority party members of the committee consider advisable.

(c) In addition to the professional staff appointed pursuant to clause 6 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the committee shall be entitled, subject to the approval of the majority party members of the committee, to make such appointments to the professional and clerical staff of the committee as may be provided within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee. Such appointments shall be assigned to such business of the full committee as the chairman of the committee considers advisable.

(d) Subcommittee chairmen, subject to the approval of the majority party members of the committee, shall be entitled to make such appointments to the professional and clerical staff of the committee as may be provided in the committee budget as provided for in rule 18 of these rules. Such professional and clerical appointees shall be delegated to the appropriate subcommittee for the purposes of assisting such subcommittee in the discharge of its assigned responsibilities and may be removed and their compensation fixed by the subcommittee chairman subject to the approval of the majority members of the committee.

(e) In addition to appointments made pursuant to other subsections of this rule, (1) the subcommittee chairman of each of the committee's subcommittees is authorized to appoint, in accordance with such rules as the majority party caucus may prescribe, one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of such subcommittee chairman, and (2) the ranking minority member of each such subcommittee is authorized to appoint, in accordance with such rules as the minority party caucus may prescribe, one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of such ranking minority member. Remuneration of any staff person appointed under this subsection shall be governed by paragraph (d) of clause 5 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

(f) Any contract for the temporary services or intermittent services of individual consultants or organizations to make studies or advise the committee or its subcommittees with respect to any matter within their jurisdiction shall be deemed to have been approved by a majority of the members of the committee if approved by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee and, if funded by a subcommittee, by the chairman and ranking minority member of that subcommittee. Such approval shall not be deemed to have been given if at least

one-third of the members of the committee request in writing that the committee formally act on such a contract, if the request is made within 10 days after the latest date on which such chairman or chairmen, and such ranking minority member or members, approve such contract.

Rule 17. Supervision, Duties of Staff. (a) The professional and clerical staff of the committee delegated to subcommittees of the committee pursuant to rule 16 shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the chairman of the subcommittee to which they are assigned with respect to matters before the subcommittee, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he determines appropriate. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the supervision and direction of the minority members of the committee, who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate. Subject to subsection (b), the professional and clerical staff of the committee not delegated to a subcommittee pursuant to rule 16(d) or to the minority shall be under the supervision and direction of the chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(b) The professional staff member who is assigned principal responsibility by a subcommittee chairman with respect to a matter before such subcommittee chairman's subcommittee shall continue to assume principal staff responsibility during any consideration before the full committee, the Rules Committee, the House, and Conference Committees of any matter which is reported by such subcommittee.

Rule 18. Committee and Subcommittee Budgets. (a) The chairman of the full committee and the chairmen of each standing subcommittee, after consultation with their respective ranking minority members, shall for each session of the Congress prepare a preliminary budget for the committee and each standing subcommittee respectively, with such budgets including necessary amounts for professional and clerical staff, travel, investigations, and miscellaneous expenses, and which shall be adequate to fully discharge their responsibilities for legislation and oversight. Thereafter, the chairman of the full committee, meeting with the chairmen of the subcommittees, shall combine such proposals into a committee budget, which shall state separately the budgeted amounts for the committee and for each of the subcommittees. Such budget shall be presented by the chairman to the majority party caucus of the committee and thereafter to the full committee for its approval.

(b) The chairman shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the committee duly authorized by the House. No proposed committee budget may be submitted to the House Administration Committee unless it has been presented to and approved by the majority party caucus and thereafter by the full committee. The chairman of the full committee or the chairman of the standing subcommittees may authorize all necessary expenses in accordance with these rules and within the limits of their portion of the budget as approved by the House, but the chairman of the full committee shall permit no subcommittee to make an expenditure beyond its portion of the budget (as established in paragraph (a)) unless the chair-

man determines that such expenditure can be made without exceeding the amount authorized to the full committee by the House.

(c) Committee members shall be furnished a copy of each monthly report, prepared by the chairman for the Committee on House Administration, which shows expenditures made during the reporting period and cumulative for the year by committee and subcommittees, anticipated expenditures for the projected committee program, and detailed information on travel.

Rule 19. Broadcasting of Committee Hearings. Any meeting or hearing that is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by radio or television or still photography, subject to the requirements of Rule XI, clause 3 of the Rules of the House of Representatives. At all such meetings or proceedings, coverage by radio, television or still photography will be allowed unless specifically forbidden by a record vote of the committee or subcommittee. The coverage of any hearing or other proceeding of the committee or any subcommittee thereof by television, radio, or still photography shall be under the direct supervision of the chairman of the committee, the subcommittee chairman, or other member of the committee presiding at such hearing or other proceeding and, for good cause, may be terminated by him.

Rule 20. Comptroller General Audits. The chairman of the committee is authorized to request verification examinations by the Comptroller General of the United States pursuant to Title V, Part A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94-163), after consultation with the members of the committee.

Rule 21. Subpenas. The full committee, or any subcommittee, may authorize and issue a subpoena under clause 2(m)(2)(A) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, if authorized by a majority of the members voting of the committee or subcommittee (as the case may be), a quorum being present. In addition, the chairman of the full committee may authorize and issue subpoenas under such clause during any period for which the House has adjourned for a period in excess of three days. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the full committee, or any member of the committee authorized by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Rule 22. Travel of Members and Staff. (a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of committee members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the full committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Travel may be authorized by the chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing the following: (1) The purpose of the travel; (2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made; (3) The location of the event for which the travel is to be made; (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) In the case of travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chairman and the chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the chairman only upon the representation by the applicable chairman of the subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a).

(c) In the case of travel by minority party members and minority party professional staff for the purpose set out in (a) or (b), the prior approval, not only of the chairman but also of the ranking minority party member, shall be required. Such prior authorization shall be given by the chairman only upon the representation by the ranking minority party member in writing setting forth those items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. BENJAMIN (at the request of Mr. WRIGHT), for this week, on account of a death in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. COTTER, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DeNARDIS) to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ARCHER, for 1 hour, on February 24.

Mr. CONABLE, for 15 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SUNIA) to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ALEXANDER, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COELHO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SOLARZ, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. ST GERMAIN, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. CONYERS, for 60 minutes, on February 19, 1981.

Mr. DANIELSON, for 60 minutes, on April 28, 1981.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DeNARDIS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CLAUSEN.

Mr. VANDER JAGT in two instances.

Mr. MICHEL in three instances.

Mr. ROBINSON in two instances.

Mr. HYDE in three instances.

Mr. McGRATH.

Mr. ASHBROOK in three instances.

Mr. HOLLENBECK.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio in three instances.

Mr. GOODLING.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SUNIA) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. STARK.

Mr. COELHO in two instances.

Mr. SEIBERLING in 10 instances.

Mr. PEPPER.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana.

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.

Mr. BONER of Tennessee in five instances.

Mr. SKELTON in two instances.

Mr. MAVROULES.

Mr. OTTINGER in two instances.

Mr. McDONALD in five instances.

Mr. HANCE.

Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. MURTHA in two instances.

Mr. WAXMAN.

Mr. MOAKLEY in five instances.

Mr. AU COIN.

Mr. SHARP.

Mrs. SCHROEDER.

Mr. WON PAT in two instances.

Mr. LUKEN.

Mr. BARNES in two instances.

Mr. BENJAMIN.

Mr. OBERSTAR.

Mr. BAILEY of Pennsylvania in two instances.

Mr. SOLARZ.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. HAWKINS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1553. An act to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RATCHFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 18, 1981, at 3 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

504. A letter from the Acting Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the annual report for fiscal year 1980 on applications for conditional registrations under section 3(c)(7) (B) and (C) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, pursuant to section 29 of the act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

505. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a proposed final rule classifying certain uses of eight pesticide active ingredients for restricted use, pursuant to section 25(a)(4) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

506. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of February 1, 1981, pursuant to section 1014(e) of Public Law 93-344 (H. Doc. No. 97-20); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

507. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense transmitting a report on officers and employees of Federal Contract Research Centers whose compensation paid from Federal funds during calendar year 1980 exceeded that for level II of the Executive Schedule, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2359; to the Committee on Armed Services.

508. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing) transmitting notice of the location, nature, and estimated cost of various construction projects proposed to be undertaken by the Air Force Reserve, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

509. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Housing), transmitting a report on the 10 firms receiving the largest dollar total of Army architectural-engineering contracts during fiscal year 1980, pursuant to section 604 of Public Law 96-418; to the Committee on Armed Services.

510. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Financial Management), transmitting notice of the proposed conversion to contractor performance of the custodial services function at the U.S. Army Armament Research and Development Command, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

511. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research, Development, and Logistics), transmitting notice of the proposed conversion to contractor performance of the range maintenance function at Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Field, Ariz., pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

512. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research, Development, and Logistics), transmitting notice of the proposed conversion to contractor performance of the refuse collection function at Loring Air Force Base, Maine, pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

513. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research, Development, and Logistics), transmitting notice of the proposed conversion to contractor performance of the family housing maintenance function at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss., pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

514. A letter from the Chief, Legislation Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting the semiannual report covering the period ended December 31, 1980, on Air Force experimental, developmental, and research contracts of \$50,000 or more, by company pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2357; to the Committee on Armed Services.

515. A letter from the Director of Legislation, Department of the Navy, transmitting notice of the proposed lease of certain naval vessels to the Republic of Korea, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307; to the Committee on Armed Services.

516. A letter from the Director of Legislation, Department of the Navy, transmitting notice of the proposed sale of a naval vessel to the Republic of Korea, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307; to the Committee on Armed Services.

517. A letter from the Director of Legislation, Department of the Navy, transmitting notice of the proposed lease of certain naval vessels to the Government of Turkey, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307; to the Committee on Armed Services.

518. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report on the impact on U.S. readiness of the Air Force's proposed sale of certain defense equipment and services to Austria (Transmittal No. 81-18), pursuant to section 813 of Public Law 94-106; to the Committee on Armed Services.

519. A letter from the vice president, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., transmitting a statement of receipts and expenditures of the company for calendar year 1980, and a comparative general balance sheet for 1980, pursuant to chapter 1628, Acts of Congress 1904, and paragraph 14 of the Act of March 4, 1913, respectively; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

520. A letter from the chairperson, National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education, transmitting the council's 14th annual report, pursuant to section 112 of the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

521. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on State compliance with medicare utilization control requirements, pursuant to section 1903(g)(6) of the Social Security Act, as amended; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

522. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting notice of a meeting relating to the international energy program to be held on February 19, 1981, in Paris, France; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

523. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting the first of three volumes of the administration's annual report for calendar year 1980, pursuant to section 57(a)(2) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, as amended; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

524. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations transmitting a report on human rights practices in Iran in 1980, pursuant to sections 116(b) and 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

525. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations trans-

mitting notice of a proposed issuance of a license for the export of certain defense equipment sold commercially to Sweden (Transmittal No. MC-6-81), pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

526. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

527. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Air Force's intention to offer to sell certain defense equipment and services to Austria (Transmittal No. 81-18), pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

528. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Army's intention to sell certain defense equipment and services to Tunisia (Transmittal No. 81-20), pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

529. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting the report of the Minority Resource Center for fiscal year 1980, pursuant to section 133(c)(6) of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1977, as amended (93 Stat. 366); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

530. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General (Antitrust Division), transmitting a report covering calendar year 1979 on identical bidding in advertised public procurement, pursuant to section 7 of Executive Order 10936; to the Committee on Government Operations.

531. A letter from Deputy Assistant Secretary for Grants and Procurement, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the Department's disposal of foreign excess property during fiscal year 1980, pursuant to section 404(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

532. A letter from the Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting a report on the Corporation's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1980, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

533. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting notice of a proposed system of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(6); to the Committee on Government Operations.

534. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a report covering calendar year 1980 on positions in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in grades GS-16, 17, and 18, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114(a); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

535. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions approved according certain beneficiaries third and sixth preference classification, pursuant to section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

536. A letter from the Acting Administrator of General Services, transmitting a prospectus proposing a succeeding lease for space presently occupied at One Leffrak City Plaza, Queens, New York, pursuant to section 7(a) of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

537. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting notice of the waiver of the minimum funding and staffing requirements for technology transfer from Defense Department laboratories, pursuant to section 11(b) of Public Law 96-480; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

538. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report for fiscal year 1980 of the Forest Service, including the annual reports required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

539. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need for a new Federal approach to residential energy conservation outreach activities (EMD-81-8, February 11, 1981); jointly to the Committees on Government Operations, and Energy and Commerce.

540. A letter from the Chief Justice of the United States, transmitting proposed rules for the handling of classified information in the custody of Federal courts in criminal cases, pursuant to section 9(a) of Public Law 96-456; jointly, to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

541. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting notice of the Justice Department's decision not to defend the constitutionality of the provisions of Public Law 96-369 prohibiting the payment of a 9.11 percent cost-of-living salary increase in fiscal year 1981 to Federal judges, pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 96-132; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, and the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 1848. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for Federal participation in the costs of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, and the medicare program, with appropriate reductions in social security taxes to reflect such participation, and with a substantial increase in the amount of an individual's annual earnings which may be counted for benefit and tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BREAUX:

H.R. 1849. A bill to reform the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 to encourage a reduction of air pollution and oil consumption by existing electric powerplants; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 1850. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide rax relief to residential users of refined petroleum products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. ROSE):

H.R. 1851. A bill to establish a Federal nonprofit corporation as the importing agent for the crude oil and petroleum products imported into the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS (for himself and Mr. THOMAS):

H.R. 1852. A bill to improve the quality of table grapes for marketing in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LUKEN:

H.R. 1853. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for further assessment of the validity of the theory concerning depletion of ozone in the stratosphere by halocarbon compounds before proceeding with any further regulation of such compounds, to provide for needed further research and study, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Rules.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 1854. A bill to require persons who manufacture cigarettes or little cigars for sale or distribution in commerce to meet performance standards prescribed by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1855. A bill to grant the consent of Congress to the city of Boston to construct, maintain, and operate a causeway and fixed-span bridge in and over Fort Point Channel, Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PRICE (for himself and Mr. DICKINSON) (by request):

H.R. 1856. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to donate to State and local governments certain Federal personal property loaned to them for civil defense use, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Government Operations.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 1857. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to entitle civil air patrol cadets 18 years of age and older to compensation available to civil air patrol senior members in event of disability or death, and to increase the level of compensation available to both; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1858. A bill to redesignate certain Federal holidays to their original date of observance; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCHULZE:

H.R. 1859. A bill to provide for the construction of a project for flood control and other purposes for Pottstown and vicinity, Schuylkill River basin, Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 1860. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the requirement that operating capacity must increase for purposes of the energy credit allowed for intercity buses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SEIBERLING:

H.R. 1861. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the tax treatment of oil and gas income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SEIBERLING (for himself, Mr. PEASE, Mr. RODINO, Ms. FERRARO, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. STOKES):

H.R. 1862. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a tax-

payer may, with respect to any pollution control facility used in connection with a plant or other property in operation before January 1, 1971, elect a 12-month amortization of such facility or a 20-percent investment tax credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SEIBERLING (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. VENTO, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. FISH, Mr. PEPPER, and Ms. OAKAR):

H.R. 1863. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the refunding of so much of a taxpayer's investment credit as exceeds his liability for income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHANNON:

H.R. 1864. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide taxpayers engaged in a trade or business a credit against income tax for amounts contributed to a reserve the payments from which must be used for research and experimentation by institutions of higher education and to provide a deduction for such payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHARP:

H.R. 1865. A bill to deauthorize the flood control project for the Big Blue River, Wabash River Basin; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SYNAR:

H.R. 1866. A bill to improve and expedite the administrative process and clarify the standards for judicial review of administrative action; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H.R. 1867. A bill relating to the country of origin making requirements for pistache nuts that are the product of Iran; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1868. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to increase the tariff on pistache nuts from Iran; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRAXLER:

H.R. 1869. A bill to name the Veterans' Administration hospital located at 1500 Weiss Street, Saginaw, Mich., the "Aleda E. Lutz Veterans' Hospital"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1870. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to treat individuals who were serving as cadets or midshipmen at one of the service academies on December 31, 1976, as veterans of the Vietnam era for purposes of entitlement to educational assistance under chapter 34 of such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WON PAT:

H.R. 1871. A bill to provide for the adjustment of status of certain Vietnam evacuees residing in Guam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1872. A bill to waive the visa requirements for aliens visiting Guam for not more than 15 days; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATRON:

H.R. 1873. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of dividends and interest each individual may exclude from gross income to \$1,000 in the case of individuals under age 62 and to \$4,000 in the case of individuals age 62 or older, and to make such exclusion permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1874. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual a deduction for blood donations, and to allow an individual to take such a deduction

whether or not he itemizes his deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 174. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of September 6, 1981, as "Working Mothers' Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution to designate April 26, 1981, as "National Recognition Day for Veterans of the Vietnam Era"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. YATRON:

H.J. Res. 176. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating March 1982, as "Youth Art Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PEASE:

H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution encouraging cooperation with Mexico in order to develop Mexico's potential as a major producer of oil and natural gas for export to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. CONABLE):

H. Res. 70. Resolution to provide for the expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Committee on Ways and Means; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. Res. 72. Resolution to provide for the expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Committee on Government Operations; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H. Res. 73. Resolution to provide for the expenses of investigations and studies to be conducted by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

10. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, relative to M.I.A. Vietnam servicemen; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

11. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, relative to observation of Memorial Day; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PHILLIP BURTON:

H.R. 1875. A bill for the relief of Ida Vogina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1876. A bill for the relief of Amelia B. Rivera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1877. A bill for the relief of Perla Vogina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1878. A bill for the relief of Fatima Mohamed Abdulla Bashomalla Shebo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1879. A bill for the relief of Petra Manuel Serrano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1880. A bill for the relief of Bertha Rubio de Parra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1881. A bill for the relief of Tin Man Cheung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1882. A bill for the relief of Tsui Yuen (also known as Chun Chui Yuen); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAN DANIEL:

H.R. 1883. A bill for the relief of Doctor Mario Y. Dimacali and his wife, Mrs. Josefina Flores-Dimacali; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORNAN of California:

H.R. 1884. A bill for the relief of Gerda Rabil, Aryan, and Arman Rabil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 27: Mr. WIRTH, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. LENT, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. ECKART, Mr. COURTER, Mr. DAVIS, and Mr. DOWNEY.

H.R. 63: Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. BOUQUARD, Mr. WINN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. PRICE, Mr. MOTT, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. YATRON, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. FISH, Mr. RITTER, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. GINGRICH, and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 177: Mr. BEARD, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CLAUSEN, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COATS, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DUNN, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEBOUTILLIER, Mr. LENT, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. PETRI, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WEBER of Minnesota, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WHITTAKER, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 178: Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. COATS, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HINSON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEBOUTILLIER, Mr. LENT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WEBER of Minnesota, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. WINN, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 380: Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. GUYER, and Mr. WON PAT.

H.R. 520: Mr. FRANK.

H.R. 556: Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. GUYER, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RODINO, and Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 645: Mr. QUILLLEN.

H.R. 743: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. ROTH.

H.R. 1015: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. WHITE.

H.R. 1053: Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. JAMES K. COYNE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr.

DUNN, Mr. DYSON, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. ERDAHL, Mr. EVANS of Iowa, Mr. FITHIAN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HILER, Mr. HILLIS, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. LEBOUTILLIER, Mr. LEE, Mr. LENT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LOEFFLER, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. NELSON, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. PETRI, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. SANTINI, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WHITLEY, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 1132: Mr. PEPPER.

H.R. 1206: Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. BEARD, Mr. BENEDICT, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LOTT, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. ROE, and Mr. SUNIA.

H.R. 1207: Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. BEARD, Mr. BENEDICT, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LOTT, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. ROE, and Mr. SUNIA.

H.R. 1323: Mr. BLILEY.

H.R. 1364: Mr. SHANNON.

H.R. 1541: Mr. PRICE, Mr. SANTINI, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. GUYER.

H.R. 1600: Mr. BEDELL, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. LOTT, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mrs. SMITH of NEBRASKA, Mr. STUMP, Mr. MILLER of OHIO, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. RITTER, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. COURTER, Mr. ZEFERETTI, Mr. ROBINSON, and Mr. GINGRICH.

H.J. Res. 68: Mr. BUTLER, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, Jr., Mr. PARRIS, Mr. ROBINSON, and Mr. WOLF.

H.J. Res. 102: Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. BAILEY of Missouri, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mrs. HOLT, and Mr. MICHEL.

H.J. Res. 162: Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. COELHO, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. RODINO, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. PEYSER, Mrs. SNOWE, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SUNIA, Mr. HORTON, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. WEISS, Mr. SABO, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ROE, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. YOUNG of Missouri, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. WINN, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RATCHFORD, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOTT, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. VENTO, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. MARKS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. PHILLIP BURTON, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. YATES, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. DWYER, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. GREEN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. STARK, Mr. HEPTTEL, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. DIXON, Mr. BONKER, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, and Mr. FRANK.

H. Con. Res. 55: Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HYDE, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. GEJDESON, and Mrs. SCHNEIDER.

H. Res. 13: Mr. SUNIA, Mr. BIAGGI, Ms. FERRARO, Mr. CARMAN, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr.

STOKES, Mr. DYSON, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. LENT, Mr. MICA, Mr. KEMP, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. DELLUMS, Ms. FIEDLER, and Mr. PORTER.

H. Res. 38: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BUTLER, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HEFTTEL, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr.

MURTHA, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. YOUNG of Missouri.

H. Res. 50: Mr. WEAVER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland.